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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"Issues of the Campaign."

"SHALL THE NORTH VOTE FOR A DISUNION PEACE?"

Chicago Tribune Campaign Document, No. 2.

We have issued, and are now prepared to furnish, a sixteen page pamphlet entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace?" This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War?—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great Issue—Nations Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 30, 1864—The Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of the Federal States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace is Disunion—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—An official Declaration that the South still have Disunion or Nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne—George H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of Letting the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton a State Rights' Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, General Grant and Secretary Benjamin, and many other documents of vital interest, which are not found in any similar publication, will be

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The Rallying Song.
Stand by Our Brave Boys Fighting in the Field.
The Young Napoleon (?)
Our Course is Onward Ever.
The American Flag.

The above are issued on a single sheet, suitable for use at Union Meetings, Barbecues, &c., &c., and sold at $1.00 per hundred. *No orders filled of less than one hundred.*

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THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

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WE CAN NOW FILL ORDERS THE SAME DAY THEY ARE RECEIVED.

The TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which prominence is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago *Times*, is having an immense circulation, and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Ryndera and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every loyal voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially

Among Our Boys in the Army.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

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THE NEWS.

Sheridan's great victory in the Shenandoah looks better and better, as later returns come in. He has evidently carried that district with an immense majority. If we naturally fall into the phases of the election it is, perhaps, because of the inevitable association of this great victory with the political campaign, in which it will count heavily against the rebels and their allies. The total loss of the rebels is now set down at 10,000, whereof one-half are prisoners now in our hands. The rout of the enemy is complete. Sheridan has driven the rebels thirty miles, and was still pursuing, pushing forward his supply trains, and also operating with a formidable cavalry movement in the rebel rear. All this is splendid in realization and magnificent in promise. And yet, think of it, there probably has not been a McClellan-Pendleton meeting in session since the news where it has been received or referred to with enthusiasm. On the contrary, the defeat and ruin of a rebel army in Virginia has fallen like a wet blanket on the hopes of a party in the North. No sane man can deny this. Would not you like to belong to a party which pines in exact proportion as the rebels suffer?

In Massachusetts yesterday, a small but daring crew of Copperheads met at Worcester, and found a man named Payne fool hardy enough to run against John A. Andrew, as Copperhead candidate for Governor. The loyal men of Massachusetts will administer a Payne-killer in November. This same Payne was killed last year. He seems to be chronic.

At Springfield yesterday, they dedicated the great Union Wigwam with appropriate ceremonies. The loyal prairie fires are burning brightly.

Gold is dull and drooping and the bottom is out of the markets, amounting well nigh to a panic yesterday. Sales of gold were made at 217 at the close of the market yesterday.

Nothing further from the Lake Erie Pirates. The principal and six of the buccaneers are safely stowed on board the U. S. steamer Michigan. They will presently realize to the fullest extent the meaning of the old border song, "We have got too far from Canada."

Our Nashville letter on our third page merits a careful perusal.

Read the last letter of Douglas to Virgil Hickox in this State. Are the followers of Douglas willing to be governed by such precepts now?

A very serious accident is reported to have taken place yesterday morning, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, whereby six persons were killed, and thirteen badly injured.

A very grave rumor prevails as to the noble flag-ship Hartford, whose name is associated with Farragut's victories. It is said that she blew up on her voyage to New York, the result of an accident.

The State Fairs are making a very successful year of it, despite the war. Our dispatch from Kalamazoo gives yesterday's proceedings at the Michigan State Fair.

The foreign news by the Persia reports Semmes afloat again in a new and most formidable pirate craft. As yet the story is only a rumor, however.

Gen. Sherman's letter to the rebel Gen. Hood is a crushing and powerful expose of rebel duplicity, hypocrisy, cant and cruelty. Gen. Sherman wields a sharp pen, and the rebel leaders will be very likely to read that letter, but not to give it a very wide circulation. It will do good, however, where it is read.

It is again reported, the statement that Fremont will withdraw from the canvass. He is losing time in not doing so, but then it is his own loss. It does not matter a particle, now the Lincoln train is under headway, whether the Pathfinder finds the path or not; but where he is, he will certainly be badly run over and knocked out of all shape. If John has any friends, why won't they take him out of harm's way.

The boys of the 12th regiment will arrive from Western Kentucky on Friday (to-morrow) morning.

Great Union meetings were held yesterday at Madison, Wis., Lewiston, Fulton county, at Rock Island, and at Carlinville. Our dispatches give a very graphic idea of the spirit and success of these occasions.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, United States Senator from Wisconsin, has been invited and has consented to be present at the great mass meeting at Springfield, Oct. 5. Judge Howe is one of the ablest Union speakers in the Northwest.

There will be a great Union mass meeting at Champaign, Ill., from that and adjoining counties, on Sept. 26th. Hon. ... and Hon. Samuel Moul...

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION

Further from Sheridan's Victory.

THE NEWS GROWS BETTER AND BETTER—THE REBEL LOSS OVER 1,000.

Our Army Still Pursuing the Rebels.

REPORTS CONCERNING LEE'S STRENGTH AT RICHMOND.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE MILITARY SITUATION—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Our Philadelphia Dispatch—The News in Philadelphia.

The Great Rallies for the Union at Madison, Lewiston and Other Places

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PAINFUL RUMOR CONCERNING THE FLAG SHIP HARTFORD.

The Massachusetts Copperhead Convention.

RECEPTION OF GEN. PAINE AT MILWAUKEE YESTERDAY.

FURTHER FROM THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—12.5 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

This Department has just received the following telegram announcing the continued pursuit of the rebels by Sheridan. Cedar Creek, which Sheridan was crossing yesterday at 3 in the afternoon, is a short distance this side of Strasburg. He had pursued the rebels over thirty miles from the point where he attacked them at daylight on Monday:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 21, 1864.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Reliable news from the front states that our army was crossing Cedar Creek yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was no fighting.

The following list of rebel Generals killed and wounded is correct: Gens. Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Goodwin, Bradley Johnson and Fitzhugh Lee.

From all I can learn, the number of prisoners will approximate to 5,000.

The indications are that the rebels will not make a stand short of Staunton. They are evidently too much demoralized to make a fight.

JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

General Grant transmits the following extract from the Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday:

A slight ripple of excitement was produced here yesterday by the report that a raiding party was advancing on Gordonsville, and were within a few miles of that place. The result of all our inquiries on this head is, that early yesterday a party of Yankees, whose numbers are unknown, visited the Rapidan bridge, and after destroying it proceeded to Liberty Mills, five or six miles above, which they also destroyed. From the latter place they are believed to have gone back to Culpepper.

The operations alluded to by the Richmond *Sentinel*, was by a force sent out previous to the battle of Monday. (Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Draft—Feeling of the People in Relation to Sheridan's Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The draft passed off peaceably in this city; very little feeling is manifested, and no show of resistance.

When Stanton's bulletin announcing Sheridan's victory was posted on the bulletin boards an incredulous Irishman was seen to shake his head and mutter "It's a d—d lie, a d—d Lincoln lie to injure McClellan." That fairly reflects the feelings of the Copperheads here about the splendid news.

The city has been lively with flags all day, and loyal men are exultant. Extensive preparations are being made for a Union demonstration on Saturday night.

It is positively ascertained that Ex-Secretary Chase will address the people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military News—Rebel Advices—General Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Advices from Grant's army are to yesterday morning. There is a good deal of sharp skirmishing in our extreme left, and both armies are apparently ready for battle at an hour's notice. The rebels are supposed to have a design to cut the new railroad from City Point, but are not likely to be gratified.

REBEL NEWS.

Concerning the situation south of Petersburg, the Richmond *Enquirer* of last Saturday has the following: "For three days past the enemy has been managing to effect an expansion of their right wing, and, if possible, to seize the Vaughan road. A battle has consequently been expected, and rumors now current in Petersburg are each day anticipating the event at an early hour.

"On Thursday morning, Warren's 5th corps of Yankees having left their works in the vicinity of the Weldon railroad, advanced, and broke through Gen. Butler's lines at Poplar Spring Church.

"Col. D. D. Ferrebee commanding Gen. Dearing's brigade, met them, and after fighting them for four hours with varying success, finally repulsed them, inflicting considerable loss."

"The enemy succeeded in reaching Poplar Spring Church, and threw up breastworks at that point, but were compelled to abandon them. Our loss was small. The enemy lost several in killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. These prisoners stated that this movement was an attempt on their part to advance their lines in the direction of the south side of the railroad.

"On yesterday morning the enemy made another attempt to extend their picket lines on our left, but were suddenly encountered by a portion of Wilcox's command, surprised and driven back, losing 69 prisoners and several killed and wounded. We lost none. The enemy have now a vidette post at the intersection of the Vaughan and Poplar Spring Church roads, which is now their most advanced point of occupation.

"Poplar Spring Church, from which they were driven, is situated in Dinwiddie county, between the Vaughan and Boydtown roads, about two miles west of the Weldon railroad, and about four from the city."

OUR HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

The hospitals in Washington have been almost emptied of patients. All who were well enough to go have been sent to the front, and most of the others have gone North.

About three hundred sick arrived to-day from City Point.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

Government has information that the Michigan, the naval boat doing duty at Johnson's Island, has captured several of the gang of pirates who seized the two steamers on Lake Erie, including the Captains. Of course they are state prisoners, and Mr. Seward has furnished them quarters where they will be handy to get when wanted by the authorities.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

How to bring the mills of the North into connection with the cotton of the extreme Southwest is a question just now engaging the attention of the Treasury Department and numbers of gentlemen from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, and other places. Chief Special Agent Mellen, of Cincinnati, who arrived to-day, is on the same business. It is understood the amount of cotton in question is not large, but it is desirable to make proper regulations for the whole South.

THE DRAFT.

Nothing was done about the draft here to-day and it is understood those already drawn will be passed upon before any more are drafted.

MILITARY SENTENCES AND ORDERS.

Fifteen officers were dismissed this week, among whom are Lieut Col. T. H. Coon, 9th Ohio cavalry, for drunkenness and disability from loathsome disease.

Capt. John A. Rice, 10th Missouri cavalry, for drunkenness, neglect of duty and cowardice.

Capt. John Vorty, 126th Ohio, for cowardice.

Lieut. Austin, 53d Pennsylvania, for drunkenness.

Lieut. David Baum, 2d Missouri artillery, for passing counterfeit money knowingly.

The order dismissing Brig. Gen. Jos. W. Revere is revoked and he is allowed to resign.

makes a decision of deductions which may be allowed under the 85th section of the Revenue Law, in which he says:

1st. When goods are sold by manufacturers at the place of production, there may be deducted from the sale the price, the cost of packing, inspection and cartage, and when sold on time the usual discount for cash for such goods in market where sold. No other deduction can be allowed.

2d. When goods are sold by the manufacturer or his agent at other places than where manufactured, there may be allowed, additional to the above deductions, a commission of three per cent on store rent, but not on anything else.

3d. When goods are conveyed to auctioneers, or when consigned to other than the special agents of the manufacturers, or when to the consumer by the manufacturer, no deduction can be allowed.

FROM MADISON.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting—Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Union mass meeting here to-day is a magnificent success. A large and most enthusiastic crowd was present this afternoon, including representatives from all parts of the country. The lowest estimate of the number present is three thousand.

The sick and wounded veterans in Harvey Hospital, who were able, many of them on crutches, marched down in fine style, led by Hospital Steward Brooks, but lately a warm admirer of McClellan, with war-worn flags and Lincoln and Johnson banners.

Hon. Dave Atwood presided. Hon. John Wentworth made a most telling effort, no synopsis of which could do it justice. He said the Union was on fire, and the conflagration must be extinguished at all hazards.

Senator Doolittle made a most effective speech, giving conclusive reasons why loyal men should not vote for McClellan, and giving Gen. Cutler's testimony that the rebel soldiers, all along the lines in front of Petersburg, cheered for McClellan when they heard of his nomination.

Cannon were fired and there was excellent music from bands and glee clubs. The spirit of the meeting was most encouraging. Many soldiers were present, and none as warmly applauded the speakers.

To-night, another large meeting is going on at Capital Park, which is lighted with blazing tar and Union lanterns, presenting a brilliant appearance. Excellent speeches are being made by Wentworth, Doolittle and others.

Most enthusiastic cheers are given for Lincoln and Johnson, the Union, and Sheridan, over whose great victory Union men are jubilant, and for which salutes have been fired.

Five companies of the 38th regiment, under Col. Bintliff, leave for the Potomac army to-morrow forenoon.

Military officers work day and night to get men ready for the field. Companies B and D of the 40th regiment have been paid off, and some others are mustered out but not yet paid.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Dedication of the Union Wigwam—Draft in Woodford County—Cops Nominate Anthony Thornton for 10th Congressional District.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

There was a perfect jam at the dedication of the Union Wigwam to-night. Not one-half the crowd can get in doors. The Union ladies of Springfield had beautifully decorated it with evergreens, mottoes and Chinese lanterns. On the front of the platform are the words "Abe and Andy," "Oglesby and Bross," in large letters. At the sides, on the railing and galleries, are the words, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved," and "United we stand, divided we fall." The building is lighted with gas.

In the absence of Gens. Palmer and Prentiss, Gov. Yates will probably address the crowd.

The Board of Supervisors of this county have appropriated nine thousand dollars, to pay at the rate of three hundred dollars each for twenty-seven substitutes, which the county is deficient.

Provost Marshal Keys drew sixty-one names from Woodford county, in the sub-district consisting of the towns of Green and Panola. The best of feeling prevails, and every one seems to come with a determination to respond to the draft or bring substitutes. This sub-district was drawn by Uncle Jesse Dubois, by the unanimous vote of the crowd present, among whom were some of the leading citizens of Woodford County.

There will probably be no draft to-morrow, the Marshal being desirous of giving some of the counties a chance to fill up by volunteering, which they are making strong efforts to do. Among the drafted yesterday were two enrolling officers, Jas. G. McCoy and Wm. G. Wood, and W. Snedaker, of Metamora, a Methodist Preacher, Noel B. Meek, ex-Sheriff of Woodford County.

In the 10th Congressional District at a Copperhead convention, which met at Carlinville yesterday, Anthony Thornton was nominated after no less than fifty-seven ballotings. His opponents were Hodges, of Greene County, Epler, of Macon, Burr, of Scott, Vandeveer, of Christian, and Knapp, of Jersey. The peace men are not at all pleased at the result, as Thornton is a new convert to the extreme peace doctrines, being heretofore a quasi War Democrat. Like McCormick, of Cook County, however, he is rich, and that is the great point now in Copperhead Congressional nominations.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Victory in the Shenandoah—Matters Military and Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Further details of Gen. Sheridan's splendid victory over Early, continue to reach us. It is now known that the presence of General Grant in the middle division, was immediately concerned with this movement, which has proved such a grand success to our arms.

On Sunday night, after Grant's visit, Sheridan ordered an advance along the whole line of his army, which then lay scattered over the country in the neighborhood of Berryville.

They soon found the rebels and the grand battle began. A large number of wagons with eight days rations for our army have left Harper's Ferry and are now on their way to the front. This would seem to indicate that Sheridan intends pushing the flying rebels until they reach Lee.

There has been great rejoicing here among all loyal men since the announcement of this victory.

To-night at the Copperhead Keystone Club, while Hon. Jas. McKibbon, of California, was speaking, he happened to make an allusion to the glorious victory. It fell like a wet blanket on his audience, and two reporters from loyal newspapers tried to raise an applause, but there was no response from the audience.

The National Union party is becoming thoroughly organized for the coming campaign. We are to have a torchlight procession and other demonstrations, which in 1860 did so much to elect Mr. Lincoln.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Glorious Reception of General Paine—Speeches on the Occasion.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21st, 1864.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The reception of Gen. Halbert E. Paine, the Union nominee for this Congressional District, at the Academy of Music, was a most enthusiastic one. Long before the hour set for the opening of the meeting the house was crowded from parquette to gallery.

The meeting was organized by electing Colonel Geo. H. Walker, President, who after a few earnest remarks, presented General Paine to the audience amid long and continued demonstrations of enthusiastic welcome

Gen. Paine spoke for more than an hour, and his speech was replete with the most clear and convincing arguments, tearing up separately the planks of the Chicago platform, and showing in a most forcible manner the terrific results which would inevitably follow from an armistice with the rebels. His remarks in regard to the resolution in which the Copperheads offer their sympathies and protection to the soldiers of the Union, brought down the house.

Gen. Paine was followed by Ex-Governor Solomon, who spoke with his usual eloquence and earnestness.

At this hour, ten o'clock, the meeting has not adjourned.

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

A Jubilation of Loyal Men.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK ISLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Union men of this city had a grand celebration to-night on the news of Sheridan's victories. A fine band was on the ground, bonfires were lighted, the cannon blazed forth its thundering notes, and the people cheered until their voices failed them. Speeches were made by Dr. Truesdale, J. B. Hawley, Judge Wilkinson, Webster H. C. Blackburn, an old line Democrat, and N. Belcher, ditto. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and there was a general refreshing.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The Great Union Rally in Fulton County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEWISTON, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

In Lewiston to-day, the shire town of Fulton county, the home of Ross, the Copperhead member of Congress from the 9th Congressional district, and on the borders of Sucker Egypt, there was held a grand Union mass meeting. The number in attendance and the enthusiasm manifested took everybody by surprise. A good time was expected, but no one looked for three thousand people. The fires that have burned so fiercely in the Center and Northern portions of the State, have reached Egypt, and they will burn brighter and fiercer until November.

The Union men of this section are confident they will be able not only to reach the vote of 1860, but wipe the then Democratic majority out altogether, and place Old Fulton with the other portions of Illinois. So certain are they of success that they insist that they will return Fullerton to Congress in place of Ross, the present incumbent. I know of no victory that would more rejoice Union hearts all over the land than the promised one in the old Ninth Congressional District, unless it be that other promised victory in the old thirteenth district.

The meeting to-day was, like that of its predecessors, distinguished by music, banners and processions. It was held in a beautiful grove south of the village, in precisely the locality where Lincoln and Douglas held their great joint discussion in 1858. The meeting was organized by the choice of Dr. Reuben McDowell, of Lewiston, as President. After a song by the Lambaths, and after reading the cheering news from the Shenandoah Valley, Major Gen. Oglesby was introduced, and held the vast audience spell bound for nearly two hours, in one of the most lucid and eloquent expositions of the pending issues that has yet distinguished the present canvass. The people were evidently in sympathy with his eloquent and most radical utterances, and applauded him very ferociously throughout his address.

A man named H. G. Benton, of Astoria, Fulton county, a notorious home rebel and copperhead, ...

charge them with falsehood. One of the crowd promptly knocked him down. A small fight ensued, and the copperhead after being roughly handled, was compelled to take refuge among a lot of women. To this fact, and the determination of the sensible men in the audience, that there should be no disturbance, Mr. Benton was indebted for his freedom from serious personal injury.

Those who are accustomed to attend only those Union meetings in the northern part of the State, cannot appreciate the bitterness of the canvass in Egypt.

Gen. Oglesby was followed by Gen. Prentiss, and he by Judge A. B. C. Coates, the former indulging in appeals and invective, and the latter in argument. Each was perfect in his particular views.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Funeral of Lt. Col. Meikel—A "Greek Fire" Captain in Trouble—A Substitute Broker Drafted—A Proposed New Hotel.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The funeral of Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Meikel, of the 20th Indiana, who was killed near Petersburg a few days ago, took place to-day. A military escort consisting of six companies of the 17th veteran reserve corps, under command of Lieut. Col. Gardner, accompanied the remains to their last resting place. The hearse was decorated with the national colors, which were draped in mourning, as were also the colors of the escort. Col. Meikel had many friends in the city, and his loss is deeply felt.

A man calling himself Capt. R. C. Bechling, was arrested at the Bates House yesterday, by order of Gen. Hovey. He has been in the city for some days exhibiting a patent Greek-fire shell of which he claims to be the inventor. It is charged that he is in complicity with the enemies of the Government—that his mission here is to act in concert with the Sons of Liberty. Since his arrest a handbill has been circulated in which to cover up his tracks he professes to have authority to raise a Greek-fire battery from this State. The military commission now in session will probably investigate the matter.

The draft is still the great excitement of the hour. The victims already selected are in the city to-day from all the region round about, bidding for substitutes. The price ranges from $700 to $1,000.

A well known substitute broker from one of the suburban townships, who has made considerable money in the business, drew a prize in the wheel yesterday. The best of the joke is, he cannot get any substitute for himself, though he offers big figures.

Efforts are being made to clear the city from the draft entirely, and it will probably be done.

Capt. John C. Palmer has been promoted to the Majority of the 84th regiment, vice William M. Boyd, killed.

Certain capitalists are reported to be in the city, desirous of obtaining an eligible site for the erection of a first class hotel. Such an institution is much needed here, and there is no doubt the investment would yield prompt and paying returns.

FROM KALAMAZOO.

Michigan State Fair—Awards—Sanitary Fair—Sheridan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KALAMAZOO, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1864.

The State Agricultural Fair opened this a. m. under more favorable aspects than appearances promised yesterday. The weather is beautiful, and the roads and track in excellent condition.

Agricultural implements make a fine show, but they run largely to reapers and mowers. Separate and combined they number in the grand counting up about thirty. Horse-power saws are also a prominent feature; ditto monkey and negro shows, with a large sprinkling of cheap jewelry and lottery dealers. The committees have been busy to-day in examining horses, stock, implements, fancy articles, etc., preparatory to making their awards, which will be all completed to-morrow.

The attendance to-day is larger than ever before on the second day, and the fair as a whole promises to be a success financially and otherwise.

Chicago exhibitors make a good show here, as they did at Decatur last week.

Chicago music houses have redeemed the Fair from failure in matters musical. Root & Cady have some superb Bradbury pianos here. Reed, of the Temple of Music, has taken the Fair by storm. He has fifteen first class pianos and several of the celebrated Monitor organs on exhibition. To crown all, he has donated a five hundred dollar instrument to the Sanitary Fair, which is being held in connection with the Agricultural Fair, and which cannot prove other than a great success. Mr. Reed has a way of doing such things which reflects high credit on his liberality and patriotism. Your Chicago readers will remember the share he bore in the donations to the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago.

To-morrow and Friday will be the great days for the million, as they will be devoted to the fast crabs running and travelling. There are a number of famous plugs here, and rare sport is anticipated. President Van Epps of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, is here, and receives much attention from the officers of the Michigan Society.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums have been announced to-day:

CLASS FIFTEEN.

HORSES OF ALL WORK—Stallion four years and over—First, "Vermont Hero," Wakeman & Cornell, Kalamazoo; 2d, "Grey Eagle," Jas. Franklin, Janesville.

Three years old, 1st, "Morgan Jack," D. Sutherland, Allegan; 2d, M. A. Crippen, Coldwater.

STALLIONS—Two years, 1st, "Major Red Pepper," J. B. Cornell, Kalamazoo; 2d, "Sir Henry," John Wilson, Kalamazoo.

STALLION—One year, 1st, "French Morgan," Jonas Giddings, Kalamazoo.

BROOD MARES—Five Years or over, Colt by Her Side—First Premium, "Pet," Robert Gould, Cass Co.

BROOD MARES—Four Years Old—First Premium, "Lucy," J. B. Cornell, Kalamazoo.

MARES—Three Years Old—First Premium, Wm. Carr, Marshall. Second, "Kitty," A. N. Warden, Wayland.

FILLY—Two Years—First Premium, James B. Mott, Cass Co.

FILLY—One Year—First Premium, Jonas Giddings, Schoolcraft.

CLASS THIRTEEN.

THOROUGH BREDS—Stallions Four Years and Over—First Premium, "Rock Miranda," A. L. Chappell, Detroit. Second, "Captain Buford," H. Yates, Chicago.

STALLIONS—Two Years—First Premium, Henry Chappell.

MARE—Four Years—"Kate Duncan," W. L. McLaughlin, Detroit.

FILLY—Two Year Old—First Premium, "Maggie Storm," W. L. McLaughlin.

CATTLE—CLASS SIX.

HERD OF SHORT HORNS—Not less than 6—1st, D. M. Uhl, Washtenaw Co. Herd of short horns shown by a Michigan breeder, five head over two years—1st, Messrs. Sly, Wayne & Co.

CLASS TWO.

MICHIGAN FAT CATTLE—Best Herd fat Cattle, not less than 10—1st, Richardson and Wattles, Kalamazoo.

FAT CATTLE—Four and six years—1st, Richardson and Wattles.

FAT COW—1st Richard Daniel.

FAT HEIFER—Three years—1st, Richard Daniel.

FAT STEER—Three years—1st, Richard Daniel.

SHEEP—CLASS TWENTY.

THREE MICHIGAN FINE WOOLS—Buck one year old—1st, E. K. Crafts, Jackson Co.; 2d, H. Goodyear, Washtenaw Co.

FIVE EWES—Two years old—1st L. G. Thompson, Hillsdale.

FIVE EWES—One year old—1st, G. A. Signer, Kalamazoo.

PLOWING MATCH.

The plowing match took place to-day on the grounds. There were seven entries. The awards have not yet been made. The prizes were all furnished by Mr. Robinson, of this city.

SANITARY FAIR.

The Sanitary Fair, under the charge of the Kalamazoo Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, which occupies a prominent position on the grounds, has been well patronized. Contributions from exhibitors have been very liberal in the shape of sewing machines, agricultural implements, &c., all of which are readily sold at liberal prices. Their receipts to-day were about $3,000.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

Sheridan's splendid victory in the Shenandoah Valley gave a warm and healthy glow to the faces of the immense crowds of loyal men gathered here to-day, while the few McClellanites present looked sick and sad.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Latest from Grant's Army—The Reported strength of Lee.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21—Information from the Potomac is to the effect that nothing of importance has occurred for the past two or three days. The attack of the enemy expected on Monday did not take place, although from indications it is believed the rebels seriously meditated an assault. Scarcely a shot had been heard along the line for the past 24 hours.

Numbers of deserters were coming in daily, but they brought no news.

We are speaking now to the men whom Grant has ridiculed. Let him see that the cradle and the grave are not to be sneered at, that all our old men and our boys have brave hearts and steady hands, and will easily rout his Hessians, in defense of our homes.

The *Enquirer* of the same date, says "we are of the opinion that the next two months will witness the bloodiest conflicts that this war has witnessed, and that immediately afterward, Richmond will be the theater of the conflict. Are our people prepared for this?"

Let the citizens of Richmond and Petersburg look at the enormous outrage now being inflicted on the people of Atlanta, and there will not be a man too old or a boy too young to resist our enemies, gun in hand, and vie with our veterans in courage. Let the people of our communities call to mind the oppression, confiscation and imprisonment which befall our people when once secure within the enemy's lines, and they will have a personal motive in support of the patriotic duty of saving their dear old State at all hazards from the yoke of the tyrant.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The *World's* Washington special, 20th, says:

Messengers who have arrived by mail steamer from City Point state that a general engagement between the two armies was considered imminent when they left. Heavy skirmishing and artillery firing were in progress near the Weldon road on Sunday. It is generally believed here that a grand engagement took place on the southern side of Petersburg on Monday or to-day. It has been well known here for some time that Gen. Grant was bringing up all the troops that could be made available in order to strengthen his left. It is now said that Gen. Grant's plan has been to so strengthen the forces as to guard his lines of communications to the Weldon road, so that he could swing the main body of the army around so as to effectually strike the Danville or South Side road, thus cutting the only line of communication leading directly south, and leave the enemy dependent upon the Lynchburg road—a precarious thoroughfare at this time—for supplies. The movements of the Army of the Potomac have so persistently been directed to this point—the Danville road—and the engagement reported by the messengers having been heard from that locality, a great battle there cannot long be delayed, even if one has not already taken place. Lee has evidently feared some such movement, and has therefore sought to withdraw a portion of Early's force from the Shenandoah Valley for the purpose of aiding in the assault which should disconcert the plans of Gen. Grant. In this connection, the visit of Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan, last week, is highly significant.

The *Herald's* City Point special, 19th, says: ... last night in the direction of our left, and rumors prevail that the enemy attempted to turn our left ...

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Sherman's Letter to the Rebel Hood—A Nut for our Dear Southern Brethren and Their Northern Allies.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The following is the reply of General Sherman to General Hood's charge of studied and ungenerous cruelty, and which was received in Washington to-day:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, Sept. 10, 1864.

Gen. J. B. Hood, Com'dg Army of the Tennessee, Confederate Army:

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, at the hands of Messrs. Ball & Crew, and consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my order which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly.

You style the measures proposed unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of war, for a parallel, as an act of studied and ungenerous cruelty. It is not unprecedented, for Gen Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy—you yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men

You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon shot, and many musket shots from our line of intrenchment that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnson did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a brave people.

I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You who, in midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war—dark and cruel war; who dared and badgered us to battle; insulted our flag; seized our arsenals and forts that were left in honorable custody; seized and made prisoners of war the very guardians sent to protect your people against Indians and negroes, long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln Government. You tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion in spite of themselves; falsified the vote of Louisiana; sent privateers to plunder unarmed ships; expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their houses, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods. You may talk this to the Marines, but not to me who have seen these things and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you.

If we must be enemies, let us be men and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight it with a town full of women and the families of a brave people at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Official copy signed by L. M. DAYTON, A. D. C.

THE LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

The Leader and Six Accomplices Captured—All Safe.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—Commander Carter, of the U. S. steamer Michigan has telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy, dating off Johnson's Island to-day, concerning the capture by pirates of the steamers Parsons and Island Queen. He says they were pursued by him, and that he has got the principal agent a prisoner on board, and many accomplices. He adds all is well and safe at present. The object was to capture the steamer Michigan.

It further appears that Col. Hall has six of the pirate party on Johnson Island.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Bay State Rattlesnakes.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Convention, which met at Worcester to-day, nominated the following ticket:—For electors at large, Robert C Winthrop, of Boston, and Erastus D. Beach, of Springfield; for Governor, Henry W. Payne, of Cambridge; for Lieut. Governor, Thos. F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the nominations of McClellan and Pendleton, and approving the platform of the Chicago Convention as the only effectual way of restoring the Union and securing a permanent peace. The convention was largely attended and the proceedings were characterized by much enthusiasm.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The following is the Weekly Bank Statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$42,231,700.00
Loans and discounts	61,865,000.00
Specie	7,037,000.00
From other Banks	11,237,000.00
Due to other Banks	10,580,000.00
Deposits	34,723,000.00
Circulation	10,421,000.00

[For further Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.]

New Advertisements.

$1000 WILL BUY ONE of the BEST AND FINEST CARRIAGE TEAMS

In the STATE. They are PERFECTLY SOUND from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet, and are ADMIRABLY WELL BROKE. One a bay, the other a sorrel; the sorrel has a long tail, the bay heavy black tails and manes. They CANNOT BE EQUALLED under $1,500.

EDWARD ELY, 9 Tremont Block.

INVENTED IN 1859, PATENTED July 11, 1860, and reissued Oct. 6, 1863.

JAMES ADAIR'S KOHINOOR NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

The Oldest and Best in Market! 45 per cent cheaper than the "Champion."

KOHINOOR BURNER! The Best for Lanterns.
KOHINOOR BURNER! The Best for Hand Lamps.
KOHINOOR BURNER! The Best for Kitchen Bracket Lamps.
KOHINOOR BURNER! The best for all purposes, "keeping" better than any "cut," and emanating a Kohinoor, or Mountain of Light, throwing all other Burners in the shade. For the Kohinoor Burner, address JAMES ADAIR, Pittsburg, Pa.

REMOVAL.

H. & R. B. Whitemore & Co.,

Have removed to their New Store,

Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St., Cobb's Block.

TO JOB PRINTERS.

Two Job Compositors

Wanted at once. Good men can secure permanent situations. Apply to

Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
40 Clark St., Chicago.

S. B. VANDYKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

Particular attention given to orders for Eastern account.

REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Buffalo; S. U. F. Odell, firm of Barclay & Livingston, New York; Spruance, Preston & Co., Chicago; John Trippett & Bro., New York and Liverpool.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Finley & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be carried on by William Redpath & Co.

WM. REDPATH,
F. FINLEY.

$25 REWARD.—Strayed, a pair of horses, attached to a top buggy; one a bay, the other a sorrel; the sorrel has a long tail, the bay has ... The above reward will be paid for the return of the team to GEO. A. SHAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner South Water-sts.

PHILADELPHIA BEE-HIVE SYRUP.

At wholesale. G. NEWHALL, Jr., 16 River st. Agent for Harris Heyl & Co's Refinery.

EYE & EAR

DR. UNDERWOOD, established in Chicago since ... removes with unerring certainty ... diseases of the eye and ear ... all parts of the United States.

SUBSTITUTES AND REPRESENTATIVES FURNISHED.

I have been authorized by the proper authorities to enlist Substitutes and Representatives ... to be credited to any ward or town in Cook county ... at the lowest rates.

JAMES H. HUGGINS, Court House Square.

TWO DOLLARS.—Only two dollars per dozen for Card Photographs at EVERITT'S Popular Gallery, 101 Lake street, corner of Lasalle. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NASH, Operator.

THE MACHINERY OF A small Horse Power Elevator FOR SALE. On reasonable terms. Address Box ..., Chicago, Ill.

CORONER.

DR. E. A. BALLARD ...

New Advertisements.

J. A. COLBY & CO.,

55 South Clark St.,

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

ANY NUMBER

OF

SUBSTITUTES

OR

Representative Recruits

FOR COOK COUNTY.

LET NO TIME BE LOST,

AS THE

DRAFT

TAKES PLACE, NO DOUBT,

MONDAY NEXT.

BEAR IN MIND THAT

DRAFTED MEN

Have to Report Within

THREE DAYS

After the Receipt of the Notice

Informing Them of Their Having been

DRAWN IN THE DRAFT.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!

THE DRAFT IS ANNOUNCED FOR

Monday Next!

Only Three Days left to fill the Quota of Cook County.

Substitutes and Representative Recruits furnished to any Principal, Town, Ward or Sub-District wishing to evade the Draft. Application will be made to Board of Supervisors at their next meeting to allow every Principal who has furnished a substitute the benefit of the County Bounty. Committees from the several Wards and towns should see that their several Quotas are filled, and that every man who is able to furnish a Substitute or Representative should do so. A strong effort, and Cook County will escape the Draft. For any information call upon

ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 CLARK STREET.

The following is a correct list taken to-day from the Provost Marshal's records, showing the quota of each sub-district of Cook County, September 1st—the credits of each sub-district to September 1st, and the quota now due:

	Actual Present Quota.	Credits from Sept. 1 to Sept. 21.	Actual Quota, Sept. 1.	Quota, Sept. 21, as announced.
1. Barrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Palatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Northfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Schaumberg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Elk Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Leyden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Proviso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. Cicero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. Lyons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16. Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18. Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19. Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20. Orland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21. Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22. Thornton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23. Rich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24. Bloom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25. First Ward, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26. Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27. Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28. Fourth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29. Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30. Sixth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31. Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32. Eighth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33. Ninth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34. Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35. Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36. Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37. Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38. Fourteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39. Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40. Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41. Lake View	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42. New Trier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43. Hyde Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Provost Marshal announces that the draft will commence next Monday.

Apply for Substitutes and Recruits to ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark st.

STARTLING NEWS.

It has been discovered that WARING & CO., No. 35 Dey street, New York, proprietors of

"KENDALL'S AMBOLINE"

FOR THE HAIR,

are manufacturers of the best known preparation in the Hair. Read the following:

It is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Herbs, for the GROWTH, BEAUTY and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR.

The public can rely upon the Amboline being all the proprietors claim for it. It surely prevents the HAIR FALLING OUT. Cures all SCALP DISEASES, causes hair to GROW where the head has been bald for years in many instances.

It is the very best article in the market, and one trial will satisfy any one of the truth of what we state.

PREPARED ONLY BY
WARING & CO.,
35 Dey Street, New York.

For sale by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price $1.00 per box, containing two bottles.

CHOICE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE TWO NEW

Marble Front Houses

282 & 284 OHIO STREET.

Between Wolcott and Cass streets, nearly completed. An examination will prove them the most desirable residences in the North Division.

E. S. BLISS, 144 Lake street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CAMPAIGN

Medals and Badges.

Also, the finest Steel Engravings of

McClellan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, SHERMAN, OGLESBY, DOUGLAS.

Send stamp for circulars to

R. P. LANDON, Agent,

85 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Price of Engravings 25 cents each. Sample by mail free on receipt of retail price.

1864. FALL 1864.

CAMPAIGN.

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Wholesale for Cash.

48 and 50 Wabash Avenue.

We have a large stock of our own make, and of the best Eastern manufacture, which we offer to sell, and are selling, less than the present market price.

FARGO & ...

New Advertisements.

REED'S

TEMPLE OF MUSIC

Largest Piano Rooms in the U. S.

McCORMICK'S BLOCK,

88 & 90 Randolph, and 69 Dearborn Street,

AND ROOMS 7 AND 8, CHICAGO,

FIVE DIFFERENT ENTRANCES.

NEW STOCK.

50 INSTRUMENTS

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

Making a Stock of 148 to Select From.

Interested in no Special Makers!

Impartial to all Good Ones!!

Twenty Different Makers on hand, including the World-Renowned

NEW SCALE CHICKERING.

Emerson's Celebrated Parlor Piano

ALSO PIANOS FROM

NEWHALL,
NARVESEN,
FISK & SONS,
UNITED PIANO CO.
McNEIL,
PIERSON,
CHAMBERS & GABLER,
HALE,
BOURNE,
IHLSENG,
MARSHALL & MITTAUER,
BRACKET,
BACON & RAVEN,
TREAT & DAVIS,
A. W. LADD & CO.
IHNE & SON, AND OTHERS.

MONITOR ORGANS,

For Church and Parlor Use.

Unsurpassed for Power and Sweetness of Tone.

MELODEONS, ALL STYLES.

CALL AND SEE THE FINE

Chickering Grecian Grand,

Valued at $1,800;

Just Received.

All instruments warranted for five years.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

Pianos packed and shipped.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

All are respectfully invited to call, whether wishing to purchase or not.

ALANSON REED, PROPRIETOR.

PROF. H. A. DE MUNN'S

HAIR

RESTORER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have for several years past been gradually losing my hair, until of late the top of my head had become almost bald, and the hair which remained had changed from its natural color to white, or nearly so. I changed to make the acquaintance of Prof. De Munn and, on the strength of his assurance that a proper application of his Hair Restorer would give me a head of new hair, I decided to make a trial of it, and now after an application of eight weeks, I have a new crop of hair, growing as finely as I could wish, and of the original color. If any lady or gentleman desires to have ocular evidence of the truth of the above statement, they can satisfy themselves by calling on me at my office in Portland Block, during the business hours, or at my residence, 616 West Washington street. I have found that as to the length of time necessary to produce a new head of hair and every essential particular connected with it, the Professor's statements at the outset have proved entirely correct. Had the application produced no other result than the cleansing of my hair of dandruff and every other impurity common to hair, I should consider myself amply compensated for the consideration paid, and would not now be deprived of its use for five times the price charged for it. I offer this, my testimonial of its good effects upon my own head that others may be benefitted by its use, and unsolicited on the part of Prof. De Munn. G. P. RANDALL, Architect, Office, Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Aug. 25th, 1864.

Professor De Munn can be consulted at his Branch Office, 133 Dearborn street, corner Madison, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN.

We would respectfully solicit a perusal of the following testimonial from a well-known physician of this city:

NOS. 4 AND 5 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK, CHICAGO, September 15, 1864.

Professor H. A. De Munn:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to attest the excellence of your "Hair Restorer," which I can do from the best of all evidence, that of actual experience. When I applied to you in June last, I was rapidly becoming bald; immediately after subjecting myself to your process, my hair ceased falling off and there is now a fine healthy growth of young hair, distinctly "visible to the naked eye," and sprouting from every root where so recently was a "barren waste." I can also recommend your preparation as being positively harmless. What more can be desired? It effects what you claim for it, and it cannot injure the most delicate constitution.

I am, etc., yours truly,
N. F. COOKE, M. D.

Professor De Munn can be consulted at his Branch Office, 133 Dearborn street, corner Madison, (up stairs). Consultation free.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a large assortment of

Nubia Hoods, Nubias,

SHAWLS, GAITERS, HOSIERY,

AND OTHER WOOLEN GOODS.

Also the usual full line of

Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Small Wares, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

At 78 LAKE STREET.

GRAVES & IRVINE.

REMOVAL.

Having removed from our late Clark street store, to our new building on

Southwest Corner of Clark and Washington Streets,

We can now be found (until the entire corner store is finished,) in rear of west part of same fronting on Washington street.

Our present stock of Pianos selected especially for our new warerooms is, we think, the finest in the country, and our assortment of

STEINWAY'S,

The choicest and most complete ever brought together in one place. SMITH & NIXON, Southwest corner of Washington and Clark streets, in Smith & Nixon's Building.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection at the Masonic Temple this (THURSDAY) evening ...

New Advertisements.

105. - - - 105.

ROSS & FOSTER.

Just received from the late Auction Sale,

FRENCH MERINOS,

In every shade of color and quality, at prices that defy competition. Good qualities, in all colors, at Twelve Shillings. Usual price Two Dollars.

200 pcs. All Wool Extra Quality Empress Cloths,

At Two Dollars. Same goods cost to import Twenty Shillings. All other qualities in same proportion.

Just received part of our first importation, bought by our European buyer, consisting of

Extra Rich Goods,

Clan Tartans and Plaids, in Irish, French and English Poplins, elegant Clan Tartans in Soft Scotch Merinos; Richest Goods Imported.

500 PCS. BLACK SILK

In every width and quality, of the very best makes, imported at prices TWENTY PER CENT. less than present value, many of them bought at the old panic sales.

Blankets, Woolens, Flannels, Cottons, Prints, Delaines and American Goods,

Of every description, at prices defying competition, all being bought previous to the great advance and after the late decline.

We are in receipt DAILY of Seasonable Goods. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WOOLENS, DOMESTICS AND AMERICAN GOODS of all the best makes at wholesale and retail for CASH ONLY.

MOURNING GOODS,

Of every description and by far the best assortment ever shown in this city. Merinos, Bombazines, Mohairs, Alpacas, Lustres, Mousseline de Laines and Crapes, all of the very best makes and colors, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BE SURE AND COME TO

ROSS & FOSTER'S

NEW STORE,

105 Lake-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn-sts.

E. B. MYERS,

Law Book Seller and Publisher,

NO. 111 LAKE STREET,

HAS JUST PUBLISHED

"A Book of Great Value to Lawyers and Railway Men."

BONNEY

ON

RAILWAY CARRIERS

RULES OF LAW

For the Carriage and Delivery of Persons and Property by Railway, with the leading Railway Statutes and Decisions of the Supreme Courts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the United States.

BY CHARLES C. BONNEY, LL.D.

Complete in One Volume, Law Binding, Price $3.50

This book is designed for the guidance of Railway Companies, their agents, employees, and patrons, in the receipt, transportation, and delivery of persons and property, and for the convenience of the profession in advising thereof.

It is a book in which the rights, duties, and liabilities of passengers, consignors, warehousemen, forwarders, railway carriers, agents, conductors, engineers, consignees, and other persons concerned, or affected by the usual course of railway business, may readily be found, distinctly presented, and plainly expressed.

[From Judge Arlington.] The propositions are stated with such admirable brevity and clearness as to be almost aphoristic in form, while the matter is of indispensable and daily use to Railway Companies as well as to all lawyers in practice.

[From Hon. N. L. Freeman, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Illinois.] I am highly pleased with the plan of the work, and the manner of its execution. The value of the work is very much enhanced by the presentation of the statutes of the principal States ... The magnitude of the great railroad interests of the country demands just such a work.

[From Judge Williamson, of Peoria.] It is a work much needed not only by the profession, but also by every person in any manner connected with the carriage of persons and property by Railway. ... Its utility is not to be confined to the profession but it should be in the hands of every agent and employee of every Railway Company.

[From Hon. Elliott Anthony.] It will prove a most useful compendium of the law upon the particular subject to which it relates.

[Hunt's Legal Adviser.] Clear, concise, and eminently practical it is emphatically a book for the times, and can not fail to be in general demand. Every lawyer, and all persons interested in, or dealing with railway corporations, should familiarize themselves with its contents. This book is the cream of the law of carriers.

[From Robert Forsyth, General Freight Agent of Illinois Central Railroad.] I cannot fail to be of very great use to all concerned in railway business, and I recommend all railroad officers and agents to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by your book in acquiring a knowledge of their legal rights and liabilities, and especially in regard to the accidents and losses which occur in the carriage and delivery of persons and property by railway.

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E. B. MYERS, PUBLISHER,
111 Lake Street.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

—IN—

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

R. BAMBER & CO'S,

132 Lake Street.

Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York.

Consisting of Ladies', Misses and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front Button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Button, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant.

In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods; also Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Balmorals, Congress Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing.

R. BAMBER & CO., 132 Lake street.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker,

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Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Bash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC DYES.

40 Shades—Fast Colors.

These Dyes offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public.

They embrace forty different shades, and include All the New and Fashionable Colors, And are PERFECTLY FAST.

Attention is invited to samples of colors at the Druggists.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured by GEO. H. REED & CO., Boston. LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, General Agents ... Chicago.

N. F. MERRILL,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE

AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 71 & 83 Randolph street, Chicago

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOK-KEEPER.—A gentleman, thirty years of age, having had

Nine Years' Experience

As adjuster of Accounts and bookkeeper in a wholesale ... desires a situation in this city in the capacity of

Bookkeeper or Clerk.

New Advertisements.

OPENING

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS.

BARTLETT

Is opening one of the largest and best selected stocks of Fine

CLOTHING

AND

Mens' Furnishing Goods

IN THE NORTHWEST.

His LOW PRICES, MAMMOTH STOCK and EXCELLENT QUALITY, renders this the favorite resort for every class of our citizens. Call on him if you would secure a bargain, at

131 and 133 Randolph Street,

(SHERMAN HOUSE.)

We have a large assortment of American and European CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and BEAVER OVERCOATINGS, which we are prepared to make to order at short notice at

LOWEST PRICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

Successors to W. M. Ross & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

Owing to the recent large decline in gold, we have reduced the price of many leading styles of Staple Dry Goods from ten to twenty per cent.

Our stock is well known to be one of the largest and choicest west of New York, and is offered at retail much below present New York wholesale prices.

167 & 169 Lake Street.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

FALL TRADE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Large and Attractive Stock.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO,

40 and 42 Lake Street,

Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West.

Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

EARTHENWARE.

1000 PACKAGES

WHITE GRANITE

AND

COMMON WARE,

Now in store, which we offer to the trade at Eastern prices.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS, 19 & 21 LAKE-ST.

COAL. COAL.

An excellent quality of Mineral Ridge and Chippewa Coals, carefully screened, and delivered promptly in all parts of the city.

ALSO,

A CARGO

Of Hammondsville Coal, to arrive in a few days, and to be sold afloat.

Illinois Coal arriving daily from the Danville mines and for sale by the car-load on track or delivered.

J. L. HATHAWAY, 220 Market street.

DR. WALKER'S

Eye and Ear Infirmary,

117 South Clark street, Chicago.

Office hours from 11 to 4.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a copartnership under the style of

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,

FOR DOING A

Dry Goods Jobbing Business,

At Nos. 3 & 5 Lake-st., cor. Michigan-av.

JAMES F. HUNT.
FRED. A. HUNT.
EDWARD BARBOUR.
RODT. W. HALE.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

PORK AND BEEF.

We have in store a few hundred bbls.

MESS, E. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF.

For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade.

UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

Buckwheat Flour.

50 barrels Canada Buckwheat Flour (suited to 1863-4) for sale by RANNEY & INGLIS, No. 6 Steele's Block, South Water street.

METAL WAREHOUSE,

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,

And Dealers in Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY.

199 & 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

WOOD

FOR SALE CHEAP,

Corner of Canal and West Washington sts.

T. CURTISS.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLIES,

UNION CLUBS,

Invincible Clubs, Agents & Dealers

Furnished with all necessary supplies, in any quantity. Flags from 10 cents to $100 per dozen ... The only Manufactory in the West. Lanterns, Medals, Banners, Pins, &c.

Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

J. H. JOHNSON. P. O. Box 4203.

25 TONS NO. 1

SCOTCH PIG IRON

For sale by R. ASHLEY MEARS, 262 & 264 Lake street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership between the undersigned, under the firm of GAYLORD, ... & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1864.

TO THE VOTERS OF COOK COUNTY:

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court ...

Clerk of the Circuit Court.

TAKE NOTICE.—$5000 will be ...

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

HEAR, HEAR, HEAD!

WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as [the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as [the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

We think some of our Democratic friends are in danger of forgetting their own platform. They will be obliged to us, therefore, for keeping the first resolution of their party creed standing a few days, and giving it an occasional insertion in a conspicuous place "till after election." We accordingly print Washington Hunt's resolution as it was introduced in the Chicago Convention, and the same resolution as it was adopted by the Convention. The place where "the words "insist on maintaining the national unity," were stricken out by the Convention is for convenience marked by two brackets. Will our Democratic friends tell us *why those were omitted?* Don't all speak at once.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The fall campaign has been fairly opened by Sheridan's important victory in the valley of the Shenandoah, which is the more gratifying from the fact that the Shenandoah has been heretofore an almost fatal battle-ground for us. There Albert Sidney Johnston hoodwinked our Copperhead General, Patterson, so as to detach the forces of the latter at Martinsburg when they should have been reinforcing McDowell, while the former marched to the aid of Beauregard, and so defeated us at Bull Run. In the Shenandoah, by their superior knowledge of the mountain barriers, with their gaps, fastnesses, favorable routes for advance, positions for defense, and lines of retreat, aided by the secret sympathies of the white population, Stonewall Jackson, Ewell and Longstreet have gained their notoriety at the expense of Banks, Milroy, Fremont and others. Down the Shenandoah they poured upon Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, capturing fifteen thousand men while McClellan was fighting the barren struggle for Antietam bridge and creek, and up the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge Valleys they retired. So of the Pennsylvania and Maryland invasions. In fact the Blue Ridge has been the most effective intrenchment the rebels have got behind, and the Shenandoah Valley their great highway. It is because of the general consciousness of the advantages they seem always to have possessed there, that Sheridan's opening success is specially gratifying. It not only whips the rebels handsomely, but dispels an evil omen, consecrating to victory a battle scene hitherto associated with reverses. Its effect upon our troops will be to inspire that enthusiasm and confidence so essential to military success.

Mean while Sheridan's victory must be regarded as but the opening of the fall campaign. Fully ten weeks of the finest campaigning weather of the year are now before us. The result of Grant's late visit to Sheridan proves that he intends to use them to the utmost advantage. A vigorous and determined effort will be made within this period to finish up the rebellion and put it out of its misery. It has arrived at a stage where it can neither surrender nor sustain itself by fighting. It cannot surrender, because those who organized it have conferred upon it no power of surrender. Defeat heems it in on all sides. It has not the power to sustain that rebellious government which controls it, and which it must sustain so long as it shall sustain anything. It is therefore too weak to live, and too cowardly to die. The strong hand that puts the monster out of its misery, and restores Union and peace, will receive the blessing due to the peace maker. Shall the coming ten weeks close the record of our Nation's glorious struggle with victory, or bring upon us defeat, disaster, the dissolution of the Union, the suspension of the existence of the Government of the United States, a war of factions and parties, beginning with public repudiation and private disaster, and ending in a career of bloody revolutions, civil disorders, and a reign of terror such as has found an example only in the darkest days of the French Revolution? Whether we will have the former or the latter, depends, in the candid opinions of our ablest military men, upon whether we will promptly, speedily, and efficiently, enforce the draft.

THE DEBT TO McCORMICK.

That debt to Cyrus H. McCormick, of which the *Times* talks, on the part of the farmers of the West, is a thing difficult to be seen, for two reasons, other than have been named. One is, that supposing his reaper to have been the first one invented, and to have been all that its proprietor claimed for it, he has been pretty well paid for his share of the effort in supplying it. The cost of building the first machine for many years, was not far from thirty dollars—going sometimes a little above that figure, and sometimes a little below it. Its cost to the farmer during this time, was from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dollars. Now it is competent for artisans, inventors and merchants, to set their own prices upon their own goods; and we do not arraign Mr. McCormick for the high price—or high profits—of his machine. Our point is, that his claim to gratitude, on the score of service rendered, claimed for him by the *Times*, cannot stand. He has long since overcome farmers think overpaid—for his labor, capital, and services of all sorts. It may have been a good thing for the farmer to buy his implement, even at a high price—better at least to than to cut his grain with the cradles. So may it be a good thing for a man in debt to borrow money, even though he pays ten per cent. per month for it, and to get rid of the creditor who has him by the throat; but when the money shaver, who has cut him in two, comes upon him for a vote of thanks, or a silver pitcher, in addition, as a token of his gratitude, there is an involuntary twitching of the muscles that line the toe of his boot. He may go with his usury; but as to gratuities in addition—

The reason which stands in the way of any special rendering of gratitude to C. H. McCormick, is, that as a matter of fact, he has been an injury rather than a benefit, in this matter of reaping by machinery. He came to the West and set up the manufacture of a very poor implement. It was improved from time to time, and at last, largely through the efforts or others; but it forever stood in the way of better machines; and its vender stood in the way of more ingenious and enterprising men than himself. His priority of time gave him an advantage which he never lost. He made money, with which to brow-beat and fight, with lawsuits, other men who had better implements than his own; and thus he was enabled to keep them back and even to shut them out of the market. Had C. H. McCormick never blessed the West with his presence, we should have had more and better reaping and mowing machines than we now have. His impediment was just about good enough *to go*; and he was more indebted to his rivals for the improvements made upon it than to his own invention. He has succeeded by his money? which, well gained by principal and established, was a manufacturer—and by that political management of which every Virginian is supposed to possess a share.

We do not care to go into these matters, however, any further than to show the absurdity of the claim set up by the *Times*, that in obligation of payment for services not rewarded, on the part of Mr. McCormick. There is more to be said if it is called forth. The *Times* had better keep a little shady with its candidates.

NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY.

Ever since Mr. Mallandigham introduced his resolutions in the Ohio Legislature, to favor of four independent confederacies, the idea of building up a Northwestern Confederacy on the ruins of the old Union has been floating about in many disloyal brains in this section. The resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention—looking to the establishment of "one or more leagues with the *Federal States*," instead of the Federal Union, undoubtedly had some reference to the scheme. More recently the "Sons of Liberty," as they call themselves, (Brothers of Slavery is their proper appellation), in the State of Indiana, have taken hold of it in earnest. They have issued a pamphlet of nine pages which they are circulating extensively not only in Indiana but in Michigan and Illinois, and perhaps elsewhere, presenting all the treasonable arguments they can invent in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy. The pamphlet says: "The immediate purpose of the Sons of Liberty and the Democracy are identical." This is undoubtedly true; and we discover also that, as their purposes are the same, so are their modes of propagating their faith identical, to wit: disavowing any intention to excite the Union, and then urging all the treasonable step on which to reason why it should be done. That is the whole of the scheme in a nut shell. Read the following quotation from the pamphlet quoted, consisting of stringing a poem thickens, and then pretending to be very violently bent upon prosecuting the war.

We publish the argument of the "Sons of Liberty" in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy, in another column. We do so, not for the purpose of exposing the outrageous falsehoods which it contains, but to warn the people of the ulterior purposes of that most shameless and abandoned organization, misnamed the Democratic party, whose principles are "identical" with those of the Sons of Liberty. Disruption of the Union, not only by the separation of the North from the South, but by the division of the East from the West, and the Atlantic from the Pacific, is their fixed intention. State rights, as Mr. Calhoun propounded and as Mr. Pendleton now endorses and advocates the doctrine—the right of each State to secede whenever it chooses—is the cardinal feature of their party creed. The "basis of the Federal States," which is the declared policy of the party in their proposed negotiations of peace with the rebels, means the basis of each State's right to Independence. In striking out of Washington Hunt's resolution the words "insist on maintaining the nation al unity," they struck out, so far as they were able, the only bond which holds us together as a nation, and gives us a place among the foremost powers of the earth. A Northwestern Confederacy could not sustain ten years, for the very principle of its being would be the right of Michigan to answer herself to Canada, and the right of Missouri to join the Confederate States, upon any real or fabcied provocation, any real or fancied commercial advantage. The end would be general dissolution, and a lapse into the contemptible attitude of the contending American republics, or the German Duchies.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Copperhead papers are parading two notes of thanks to McClellan written by President Lincoln. The first was addressed to the letters:

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan:

I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862.

Major General George B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your two divisions of sad [yesterday afternoon brought me. Be assured the heroism of yourself, officers and men is, and forever will be, appreciated.

A. LINCOLN.

But the Little Mackerel papers take good care to conceal the important fact that this approval was based on *McClellan's own statement of what he had done!* Nobody ever doubted that General's capacity of apologizing for his performances. Mr. Lincoln, not then taught by experience, was generous enough to accept McClellan's representations as truthful. But let the subsequent evidence show how much balm there was for gratitude to McClellan. We quote from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, touching the operations for which McClellan in his dispatches to the President, claimed so much credit:

"The retreat to the James River having been decided upon, the army took up its march, being attacked by the enemy in many lines, and however successful in repelling those attacks, exhausting their positions during the night. The actions of, Savage's Station, Glendale and Malvern were fought during the movement of the army to the James, the enemy being repulsed in each day's fighting, and *our army falling back under orders*, during the night.

"It would appear, from all the information your Committee can obtain, that the battles were fought, the troops handled, new dispositions made and old ones changed, *entirely by the Corps Commanders, without directions from the Commanding General*, the whole time of the latter being occupied in getting the field, and seek the position for the next day, giving no directions until the close of the day's fighting, when the troops would be ordered to fall back during the night to the new positions selected by him. In that manner the army reached the James River."

If the President had known the politroon conduct of McClellan during that unnecessary retreat, does any one suppose that he would have thanked him for what he had not he performed? The less the Copperheads have to say about these testimonials, obtained by fraudulent representations, the better for their little Mackerel.

☞ Gen. McClellan, in his Harrison Landing letter to the President, July, 1862, says:

In this contest it has become *necessary to crush a population* distinguished for its energy, intelligence and warlike to constitute a nation. We have not only to arrest their armed and organized forces in the field, but to follow them to their homes, and there as will convince all our antagonists, *especially those of the present generation*, of the folly, the crime, of the utter impossibility of resistance.

The above passage will be found on page 107 of Hillard's Life of McClellan. How can any Copperhead support for President the man who utters such sentiments, and at the same time denounce Mr. Lincoln for acting on this very doctrine? McClellan words the idea a little stronger than Republicans are in the habit of doing. He declares that "it has become necessary to *crush a people*," &c. "sufficiently numerous, intelligent and warlike to constitute a nation." If this is not the essence of military coercion what is? Will some Cop. explain wherein McClellan's method of dealing with the Southern brethren is more lenient than Old Abe's?

We respectfully submit that while Copperheads are supporting the writer of the "population" theory of the war, they cannot consistently pinch in without regard to the sensitiveness of his own record. These two kinds of property they esteem free plunder, and accordingly

...ISCELLANEOUS
...TRADE.

...TH, FAXON & CO.,
...DONORS OF
...ATS, CAPS,
...dies' and Gents' Furs,
...r Caps, Buckskin Goods,
...Umbrellas,
...ERY AND STRAW GOODS,
...OODS AND KNIT GOODS
...Also all the new styles of
...Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.
...ion to retail at WHOLESALE PRICES. Goods now in store. Above Goods now in store, and will be added to the stock during the present season. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. We offer goods at prices that will defy competition. Parties in want of Goods in our line will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the number and name. FAXON & CO., 47 Lake-st., Chicago. ...ill
...S FURNISHING GOODS
...T WHOLESALE.
...z Undershirts & Drawers,
...000 DOZ. SOCKS,
...EIGN HOSIERY,
...Gloves of all Kinds,
...RESS SHIRTS,
...LIGE SHIRTS,
...CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS,
...Hdkf-Kleidrichten, Suspenders, Muffliers, &c.
...Assorted Stock in May we are prepared to offer goods at the
...ST MARKET PRICES.
...from Auction daily."
...Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. BARTLETT,
...33 Randolph-St., Chicago.
...DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
...T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
...Successors to
...ARTIN & BROS.,
...erly of St. Louis and Chicago,
...facture and keep a perma...
...ent assortment of
...OTHING.
...EAR, THROAT AND
...DICAL INSTITUTE,
...At 149 South Clark Street,
...special treatment of all chronic diseases with appertain to the
...EAR, THROAT AND
...LUNGS.
...ering for years studied Anatomical...ity of the Throat, Lungs, together with a...ment of a thousand cases, we are...ment of Diseases of the Throat...Lungs. Office: 149 South Clark...Chicago, Ill. Consultation...Personally or by the U.S. Mail.
...IG IRON.
Dr. Bigelow,
...Nashville, Tennessee, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) ...Pig Iron Manufacturer, and Dealer in all kinds of ...Office, 20 south Water street, Chicago, Ill., and a ...Pig Iron, on hand, or for sale to arrive. Orders ...Nashville, Tenn., or Chicago, Ill., will receive ...attention. Refers to Messrs. Wadsworth, Eddy & ...Chicago; Messrs. Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., ...Messrs. Bigelow, Hartley & Co., Cleveland, O.
...No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
...No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
...No. 1 Franklin.
...No. 2 Franklin.
...No. 2 Tuberry.
...No. 2 Massillon.
...No. 1 Lake Erie.
...No. 1 Scotch.
...Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for
...FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
...HEKER, foot North Market street.
...RET HOUSE,
...NION SQUARE, N. Y.
...ommend her respectfully to inform the ...to the public that, after the 25th of August, ...hereof will be conducted on the
...EUROPEAN PLAN,
...be served 4 times. The house has been ...renovated, and we are now prepared to ...the Wish of ...
...ge will be kept constantly at the ...comfort of the traveling ...
...ROSS & KERNER & W. B. BORROWE, ...Proprietors.
...AMES, BOOTH & HAYDEN'S
MANUFACTURERS OF
...IPAIGN MEDALS,
...Chambers Street,
...NEW YORK.
...H. DE FOREST & CO.,
...OOP SKIRTS
Manufacturers and Jobbers,
...LAKE STREET,.....84
...LT SKIRT opposite Tremont House.)
...de a large stock of their own make. ...We have also a large stock of
...ery, Yarns, Corsetts, ...AND OTHER
...APLE NOTIONS.
...purchased early, we offer indiscriminately at ...

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Friends of machinery interested in protection with economy, simplicity, perfection of the power, ease of operation, durability, and safety of the machine, should examine the Gold Medal Machine, with the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are so highly recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are scientifically extracted from the pure, rich, and rarest vegetable productions of all other tonics and bitters in existence, gentle stimulant is required.

They create a healthy appetite.
They purify, strengthen and vitalize.
They are a tonic to the stomach.
They are an antidote to the poisonous effects of dissipation and late hours.
They stimulate the system into healthy action.
They prevent and cure fevers and intermittent fevers.
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They are a specific for Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They are a gentle but certain Liver Medicine.
They cure Kidney Complaint and Nervous Disorders.
They make the weak strong, the nervous brilliant.
They make the weak strong, the nervous brilliant.
They are the only sure cure for Nervousness. They are not composed of Rum, Whiskey, Brandy, Proof Spirits, Strychnine, Arsenic, Opium, Lead, Copperas, Logwood, Fusil Oil, Tobacco, Red Saunders, Cayenne Pepper, Alum, Nux Vomica, Burnt Sugar, Vitriol, Water, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Capsicum, Cubebs, Prickly Ash Bitters, Sarsaparilla, Stramonium, Dandelion, Quassia, Gentian, Cardamom, Colchicum, Sanguinaria, Cinchona, Rhubarb, Colocynth, Hellebore, Ipecac, Aconite, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Conium, Veratrum, Viride, Digitalis, Ignatia, Lobelia, Asafœtida, Valerian, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Iodine, Bromine, Tobacco, Opium, Alcohol, Camphor, Ether, Chloroform, Morphine, Prussic Acid, Aconite, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Conium, Veratrum, Viride, Digitalis, Ignatia, Lobelia, Asafœtida, Valerian, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Iodine, Bromine, Tobacco, Opium, Alcohol, Camphor, Ether, Chloroform, Morphine, Prussic Acid, or any other poisonous drug or medicine.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
...Broadway, N. Y.

IDAHO.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s
IDAHO WATER.

This water will cure the WORST FORMS OF KIDNEY, LIVER, KIDNEY, STOMACH COMPLAINTS and all diseases of the URINARY SYSTEM. The proprietors have attended the use of this remedy in extensive practice, and the enforcement of medical authority, unable to recommend it to the public. They therefore call upon the public with confidence that with a trial it will stand in the estimation of the public as the best remedy for the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate iodine, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Abscesses, Tumors, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Vital Extract of SARSAPARILLA and IODINE, and is the only reliable preparation of IODINE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts known to the New Chemistry. It is the only remedy that can be taken for the most obstinate cases of Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Male or Female.

This elegant, popular and healthful preparation, is the strongest and best of all the Extracts of SARSAPARILLA, and for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (males or females) in a few days.

DR. HARLEY'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, &c., caused by SELF-ABUSE or INDULGENCE, which has so FRAUDULENTLY PREVAILED in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any of the following symptoms: BLOTCHES ON SKIN OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. If you doubt it call and Consult a Physician. DR. HARLEY'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands after the most eminent physicians had failed, is the most MERCIFUL QUACKS. If not from PREMATURE DECAY.

DR. HARLEY'S SPECIFIC is a great HEALING PURIFYING and SELF CURING REMEDY, requiring no change of diet, no exposure, and no hindrance to business. It is the only remedy known that will cure in a few days. It is the only remedy known that will cure in a few days. It is the only remedy known that will cure in a few days.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of $10 dollars we will forward FREE by express to any part of the country.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to impose on on our reputation. Be sure you get the genuine. Examine well the label on each bottle before the advertisement; mark the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

Circulars sent free.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, 49 Broadway, N.Y.
For sale by KING, WOODWARD & CO., 104 Lake-st., Chicago.

Special Notice.

SPRAWS PATENT GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID gives the most beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, prevents it from falling off, promotes a healthy growth, keeps it free from dandruff, and is perfectly free from grease. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

SPRAWS PATENT VETICULUM is the best remedy ever discovered for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Sore Nipples, Chilblains, &c. Price, 25 cents a box.

SPRAWS ASTHMA CURE will relieve the most violent paroxysm of asthma in ten minutes, and will cure the worst case in a few days. Price, $1 a package.

SPRAWS PATENT TOOTH POWDER removes tartar from the Teeth, prevents decay, purifies the breath, and beautifies the Complexion. Price, 25 cents a box.

DR. LA FURER'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Remedy for Nervous Debility, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, and all those who are suffering from impaired Sexual Organs, restores to health and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle.

DR. LA FURER'S HAIR STAIN—colors the White hair and Whiskers a beautiful black or brown. It is not a dye, but a stain, and will not injure the hair or skin. Price, $1 per bottle.

DR. LA FURER'S TOOTH WASH, for English speed, Pimples, Blotches, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

All of Dr. LA FURER'S Remedies are for sale by LOMAN & SMITH, Druggists, Corner Main and Third streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand in the United States, is manufactured by the subscriber in its purest, transparent, scented, and unscented forms, and is for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

jan-6-20-ly 19-SAT-TU

Dr. James,

formerly of James' Hospital, Camden House street, London, and 8 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Graduate of Old College, Edinburgh, Scotland, Physician, Surgeon, and late Physician to the Royal Lock Hospital, and Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, cures those without resorting to mercury. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Scurvy, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blindness, Fever Sores, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Legs, Old Wounds, Ulcers, Abscesses, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Painful Menstruation, Ovarian Dropsy, Tumors, Cancers, Diseases of the Breast, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Piles, Fistula, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Rheumatism, Diseases of Females, all Chronic Diseases, Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Flesh, Bones, Joints, Glands, Muscles, Brain, Nerves, Sexual Organs, Womb, Vagina, Urethra, Prostate Gland, Penis, Testicles, Seminal Vesicles, Pelvic Region, Spine, Limbs, Feet, Hands, Head, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Chest, Breast, Face, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Teeth, Tongue, Gums, Throat, Neck, Back, Side, Bowels, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

THE CITY.

GRAND UNION CELEBRATION.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF GEN. SHERIDAN —AT BRYAN HALL THIS EVENING.

Major Gen. Schofield, Hon. B. C. Cook, Hon. R. Ingersoll, Colonel Osborn, Colonel Juessen, C. C. Bates, C. M. Hawley, Dr. Tiffany, and Others.

Rally to Bryan Hall this evening. Let the victory in the Valley of the Shenandoah be celebrated. Major Gen. Schofield, from the battle fields of Atlanta, is in the city, and has promised to be present, and address the meeting.

Other able and eloquent speakers have been invited, and will be present, among whom are Hon. B. C. Cook of Ottawa, Hon. Robt. G. Ingersoll of Peoria, Col. Osborn of the Yates' Phalanx, Col. Juessen, Geo. C. Bates, C. M. Hawley, Dr. Tiffany, and others.

The Lombards, and a brass band, will discourse music. Our armies are advancing upon victorious battle fields, and the loyal everywhere are rejoicing. Let the flags be thrown out, the cannon made to speak, and rockets and fireworks illumine the sky. The western prairies are on fire, and the whole nation is awakening to crush the rebellion. Now is the time to work, and to strike heavy crushing blows against treason and traitors. If you want a place in the Hall, go early.

CORONER.—Dr. E. A. Ballard is a candidate for the Union nomination for coroner of this county.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire which called out the Department yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a small tenement on Madison street beyond the city limits.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Schofield, of the 23d Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Ruger, Brig. Gen. Campbell, of the regular army, and Col. Schofield, of Gen. Schofield's staff, are now stopping at the Sherman House.

THE BANK ROBBER.—Miles C. Gardiner, the robber of the State Savings Bank, was yesterday examined in the Police Court. He plead guilty to the charge, and in default of $3,000 bail he was committed to jail.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A grand ratification meeting will be held on Saturday evening next at Metropolitan Hall, to ratify the nominations for Sheriff, Senator, Representatives, and Coroner. Col. Daniels of Wisconsin, will be present, and with other able speakers, will address the meeting.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—A canal boat, lying in the South Branch, just above Madison street bridge, was run into by a passing tug, yesterday, and severely injured. The boat was discharging a cargo of stone, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she was kept afloat.

PERSONAL.—Capt. W. B. Curtiss, A. A. G., 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps,—better known as "Turchin's Brigade"—arrived in town yesterday morning, direct from Atlanta. His many friends will be pleased to learn that the Captain is in good health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigue of the four months' campaign.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Lieut George J. Robinson, of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, has received the appointment of Captain of the battery, vice Stokes mustered out. Capt. Robinson has participated in all the battles of the Southwest, and but proved himself a gallant and energetic officer, one well worthy of promotion.

DECLINED.—The proposition of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, recently made to the city authorities, to vacate so much of Adams street as lies between the river and Canal street, in consideration of the sum of $25,000, which the Company agreed to pay, has been declined by the Committee to whom it was referred.

CASHED.—It has been decided by the Citizens' War Committee that any person drafted and holding $300 or less of the County War Fund bonds shall receive the prompt and most efficient aid of the Committee in inducing the County War Committee to redeem the bond in cash. This will aid the holder of such bond to turn it into cash to assist him in the procuration of a substitute.

LARCENY.—Detectives Sherman and Abbott last night arrested two men, named William Blain and David Thompson, charged with the larceny of $300 from William Batine. It seems that Batine was enlisted by Thompson and Blain, and, instead of paying him the lawful bounty, they put it into their own pockets, telling Batine to help himself if he could. Hence their arrest. The parties are colored.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—From Sept. 1st to Sept. 16th, 106 men were sworn into the Veteran Reserve Corps at Provost Marshal James' office.

Capt. Bjerg, as previously reported in the TRIBUNE, has been assigned to the military command of the Soldiers' Rest. To-day he will transfer his men to the Rest, and shortly will also move his office to that institution. At present he continues to occupy his old quarters on Randolph street, No. 46.

RESCUED.—Yesterday information was given to Officer Clayton, that a little girl apparently about twelve years of age, was in a disreputable house on Clark street, and he at once took measures to rescue her from the den. She was taken into custody and lodged in the armory. She gave her name as Mary Ann Sullivan, and stated that she had run away from her home on account of ill-treatment. Her case will come up in the Police Court this morning.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—About the first of the present month, the banking house of Saydacker & Co., on Lasalle street, was entered and robbed of $500. The matter was placed in the hands of expert detectives, and several suspicious characters closely watched. Yesterday, detectives Webb and Kenny succeeded in arresting four persons supposed to be implicated. They are William D. Gillespie, George H. Fernold, Charles M. Spencer and Cornelius S. Ryan. They will probably be examined this morning.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Coroner Wagner, on the body of William Smith, who was found dead about two o'clock, in room No. 9, Pomeroy's Building. The deceased was of very intemperate habits, and subject to epileptic fits. A jury was empannelled, who returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased was acting as a shipping clerk for the house of Thos. Hughes & Co., Commission Merchants, and had at one time been in the army, but was discharged owing to his being subject to fits.

LARCENY.—Charles Eagan, a rough of some celebrity in the police annals of Chicago, was brought before Justice McDonnell yesterday, charged with the larceny of $100 in money from the person of John Schafer, of Lancaster, Pa. Schafer was at the saloon of John Trainor, near the Rock Island depot, and had indulged to an injudicious extent, when he was carelessly "brought to" by the discovery that his pocket had been picked of all his money, $100. He suspected Eagan, and the money, identified by Schafer as his, was found upon his person. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, in default of which he was committed to jail.

A DESERTING THIEF.—A man named Cyrus Finch, from Laporte, Ind., recently stole a pair of horses in Indiana, turned them into cash and decamped. He was found in this city and was informed that if he would enlist, and with the bounty pay the value of the team, he would not be prosecuted. He consented to the arrangement and went to the recruiting office, signed the necessary papers, became a soldier, got his $300, and left for parts unknown, leaving his former victim disconsolate, and Cook County minus a soldier.

TREACHERY AND CHIVALRY.—In yesterday's TRIBUNE we gave an account of a meditated escape *en masse* of the chivalry confined in Camp Douglas. As reported, the special guards, after vainly waiting for the consummation of the plot, were relieved from duty and retired to their quarters. Shortly after, when the detailed prisoners engaged during the day in the garrison square, had been transferred for the night to the prisoners' quarters, one of the number was accused by his comrades of having treacherously communicated the plot to the military commander, and in the melee that followed, he was rather seriously stabbed by one of the outraged chivalry.

SOUTHERN IOWA SANITARY FAIR.—John Sally, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, is in town soliciting contributions in goods and money for the Grand Sanitary Fair, which comes off shortly in Burlington, Iowa—in connection with the Iowa State Fair. We trust our citizens will respond liberally when called on by this gentleman. Iowa and the whole Northwest responded liberally to our Sanitary Fair, last fall, and the citizens of Chicago are in duty bound to reciprocate. The President of the State Fair has appointed a committee to look after the exhibition of all articles contributed to the Sanitary Fair, and these will be sold after the fair is over.

QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICERS.—For the convenience of those of our readers who may have business with the Quartermaster's Department, we annex a list of the officers, and the particular duty to which each is assigned.

Captain J. A. Potter, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Depot Quartermaster.

Captain James Bradshaw, A. Q. M., in charge of the purchase of horses, mules, etc.

Captain William H. Bailhache, A. Q. M., in charge of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc.

Captain Charles Goodman, A. Q. M., in charge of supplies at Camp Douglas and other camps in the northern part of the State.

RECEPTION OF THE 134TH.—The arrangements have been made whereby a becoming reception shall be given to the gallant boys of the 134th regiment. Though they have not participated to the fullest extent in the heat and horror of war, they have nevertheless, proved themselves worthy of the high opinion which Chicago ever entertains for her soldiers. Col. Hancock, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Mason were yesterday appointed a Committee of Arrangements and will make all necessary preparations. It is determined that the ovation shall be one worthy of the occasion, and such a one as will be gratifying to the returning soldiers, and honorable to our citizens. We are satisfied that our citizens will cheerfully second the exertions of the Committee in this very proper work. The regiment is expected some time this evening.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.—Forty men belonging to the [illegible] Wisconsin cavalry, in charge of Sergeant G. Strong, arrived at the Rest yesterday morning, on their way to the front. They were principally convalescents from Madison.

One hundred and fifteen men, belonging to various regiments and States, were yesterday entertained at the Rest. They were mostly all sick and wounded men, and left Marietta, Ga., but a few days ago. They were for Lincoln without an exception. Our reporter saw one poor fellow whose only regret was, that he was so nearly run, and that if he could be permitted to live until he could cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln he could then die content. And he cast his vote four years ago for John C. Breckinridge.

Captain Kovat has been ordered away, and to-day he will remove to the General Hospital, south of Camp Douglas, where himself and command will, for the present, be stationed, he acting as Military Assistant.

PERSONAL.—Capt. [illegible], of the 51st Illinois, is now in the city, after a long and eventful experience among the rebel prisons. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, thence to the Bull Pen at Atlanta. Subsequently he was [illegible]

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Duty of Union Men—Who we Want as Representatives and Officers.

The Union Primary Meetings for the selection of delegates to the Cook County Convention, will be held to-day as per notice in another column. We desire to call the attention of our Republican friends thereto.

Primary meetings are too much neglected. They are the origin of candidacy—the fountain whence emanates the stream of political government which is pure or corrupt as sent forth from that source. We too often neglect the root, and content ourselves with trimming the branches, or rather find our feeble efforts a cause of much discontent, when a little care at first would have obviated the entire evil. At the primary meetings are chosen the men who determine the candidate for electoral success. How important that those men, to whom is entrusted the power to choose—*coups d'elite*—should be the right kind of men, above meanness themselves, capable of detecting it in others, and virtuous enough to repudiate it.

It is needless to say that there are in the ranks of the Union Republican party many who, like the multitudes of old, follow only for the sake of the loaves and fishes. It is no disparagement to the party as a whole to say this, though their existence in the ranks perils the safety of the people. We do not believe that they are so numerous with us as among the Copperheads, every one of whom is devoid of principle, and is fighting and struggling only for place and power. They have no principle, save to subserve their own interest, and the poor deluded ones who follow them are led by the nose most effectually to their own undoing. With the Union masses it is far different. They are now enduring sacrifices for the sake of a principle, and are willing to double and treble those sacrifices on the altar of their country, without complaining. There is the greater reason why they should not be led into the snare. There are men who are striving to lead and control, who are like the ancient Judas: "he was a thief and carried the bag," and therefore found fault with those who were doing their duty.

It is not our purpose to indicate men; we might not be able to do so if we would. We speak only in general terms, asking our readers to maturely consider the character of the men who are put forward as their would-be representatives in the convention—that will surely indicate the character of the man for whom their votes will be cast. "Men do not get grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles," we all like and vote for the man whose moral character is of the same tone as our own, and whose intellectual traits are the same in kind, if not in degree. Forget it not that the character of the men you to-day elect as your representatives in the Convention will stamp their own *morale* on that Convention, and that its nominees will be like them—worthy of support, or otherwise, as men. Bad men may be accepted as the exponents of good ideas, where the necessity is imperative, but the contingency should never be courted. Good men on a good platform, upright men advocating the truth and right, are as words not only fitly but forcibly spoken, and, like their enunciators, are apples of gold in pictures of silver.

Never was a time when good and true men were more needed in every department of the Government than now. Times have been when little importance was necessary to be attached to the incumbency of a minor office, but those times are not now. We are laboring heavily in the throes of civil discord, and every element, no matter how small, thrown into the balance on either side, may become of vast importance. We want men who will be superior to petty meannesses, men who will be sensible enough to look questions squarely in the face, judicious enough to decide rightly, and possessed of courage sufficient to make them determined to do their duty at all hazards when that duty is once ascertained. In each and every one of the offices which will be filled at the next election, men will be wanted true as steel, of known ability and sound discretion. We must elect such men.

But in order to do this we must act wisely at the primary elections, they come off in the city this evening. Working, thinking men, do not leave these things to be managed as has often been the case, by petty politicians, whose business it is to engineer for a favorite candidate irrespective of the wants of the people and the requirements of the office to be filled. Visit the polls for yourselves, examine well the tickets, vote for no man as your representative in whose integrity and ability to decide for the best men, you have not full confidence. Send good men to the Convention, and you may rely upon good men being sent forth from it as the standard-bearers of the Union cause. Visit the polls and do your duty. It is equally your duty now as at a final election, to see to it that no improper men receives the popular or the party suffrage.

THE DRAFT.

Present Defect of the County—1730 Men yet to be Raised—Inducements to Enlist.

The all absorbing topic of the day is the draft, and the probabilities of its enforcement in Cook county. People seem to be hoping, from its oft postponement, that a conscription will not take place among us, while they forget that the quota is being but very slowly filled. In the advertising columns of last evening's *Journal* appeared a statement purporting to be based upon information received from Provost Marshal James, which affirms that the draft will without fail take place next Monday, and giving the present quota of the county, taken, it was alleged, from the records of the above named officer. Upon examination we find that neither statement was authorized by Captain James, who affirms that regarding the time he is quite as much in the dark as any one, no positive information has been received at his headquarters. The decisive order is, however, daily, almost hourly, expected.

The figures given in the advertisement were not taken from his records, but made up from the records of the various recruiting offices, in connection with those at his office. They are, however, considered as nearly correct. We append the list in question, giving the numbers still due in each township and ward:

TOWNS—Barrington, 2; Palatine, 20; Wheeling, 29; Northfield, 20; Evanston, 6; Hanover, 8; Schaumberg, 17; Elk Grove, 11; Maine, 21; Niles, 21; Leyden, 15; Jefferson, 21; Proviso, 26; Cicero, 26; Lyons, 23; Lake, 22; Lemont, 26; Palos, 10; Worth, 20; Calumet, 18; Orland, 14; Bremen, 19; Thornton, 26; Rich, 20; Bloom, 26; Lake View, 16; New Trier, 15; Hyde Park, 18.

CHICAGO WARDS—First, 58; Second, 105; Third 101; Fourth, 14; Fifth, 67; Sixth, 121; Seventh, 86; Eighth, 86; Ninth, 83; Tenth, 87; Eleventh, 127; Twelfth, 92; Thirteenth, 78; Fourteenth, 33; Fifteenth, 89; Sixteenth, 14.

The actual present quota of Cook county is, therefore, in round numbers, about 1,730. This may seem a large number, after all the credits are taken from the original enrollment, *but there is no evidence that it will be in the slightest degree reduced except by further enlistments*. Our citizens, therefore, had better resign their attempts to further reduce the list of indebtedness, and throw themselves heart and mind into the furtherance of enlistments. In Washington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kentucky, St. Louis, Davenport, Iowa; Milwaukee, Detroit, and elsewhere, the fiat, unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, has gone forth, and the draft is progressing quietly but steadily; and whether on Monday next or later, it is certain that one long personal invitation to visit Sherman and Grant's armies will be declared to be in order in every county of Cook, unless recruiting shall have filled the quota. The county has never yet suffered a draft; let every citizen determine that it shall not now be needed, and large as the quota is, it will speedily be filled.

There is every reason now why a man should enlist, and very few satisfactory ones why he should not. In case of a conscription (and unless recruits come in in larger numbers than twenty or twenty-five a day a conscription *must* come) his chances of escape are not large, when, if he be a poor man, he will be compelled to leave his family perhaps penniless. By enlisting now he can obtain just $300 cash in hand, which, with the further assistance he can render, will make the loved ones independent of the world. How many little stores or other avenues of subsistence can be entered by the talismanic influence of that little pile of greenbacks; and at present everything is salable. But to take another and equally practicable view of the case, a man can earn more money by enlisting for twelve months than he can by working at home. The assertion may be doubted. We proceed to prove it.

For one year's service a recruit will obtain:

County bounty	$300
Government bounty	100
One year's wages	192
Board and clothing at say $6 per week	312
Total	$904

The other side of the question—what a laborer can obtain at home?—is briefly stated. Few laborers will work more than 250 days out of the year, which at $2.25 per day amounts to $562, leaving a clear gain to the soldier of $342. These figures may surprise the reader, but they represent facts which challenge contradiction. It is therefore emphatically a man's duty to enlist, his duty to his bleeding country, to his family and to his own feelings of patriotism. Enlistments should now increase daily, the country in its extremity calls for more men, the honor of the State demands that these men be furnished voluntarily, and the prowess of our Generals in the field promise that the men shall not be wasted. Only think with what impetus the war would progress at the present crisis if the glorious victories of Sheridan and his patriotic men could be followed up by the reinforcement of a few hundred thousands of men. Every Southern stronghold would speedily fall, and Southern stocks and Southern hopes would ere long sink below the political zero. Let our citizens rally once more round the glorious old flag and a country saved from destruction, and a State from the stigma of unwillingness will be their glorious reward.

RALLY TO-NIGHT.

Let us Celebrate the Victory Gained by Sheridan.

A grand Union meeting will be held this evening at Bryan Hall, for the purpose of celebrating Phil. Sheridan's magnificent victory over the rebel army under Breckenridge and Early. Let all loyal citizens attend and give thanks to the commanding General and his brave boys in blue, for the welcome intelligence. Heretofore, either through incompetency or mismanagement, the history of the Shenandoah Valley has been a dark spot on our National escutcheon. It has been on several occasions the seat of war for a long or short period, and never until now, have we gained anything substantial therein. We have had magnificent retreats—such as Banks' and Sigel's—but never a victory. In fact the name Shenandoah stood "a right smart chance," to use Southern patois, of being blotted out of the map, and Humiliation inserted in lieu thereof. Happily for the people, happily for our national escutcheon, the humiliating retreats and "masterly inactivities" have been done away with, and under the dash and skill of Phil. Sheridan, victory has perched herself on our flag, never we hope to be taken away. All honor to thee, Phil. Sheridan. A nation's gratitude is yours for having blotted out disgrace, and threshing Breckenridge and Early so soundly.

What effect this will have on the plans of Lee and Davis we know not, neither do we care. The rebel army, which a week ago presented a bold front, is now scattered to the four winds of heaven like autumnal leaves before the equinoctial gale. That it will be of inestimable benefit to the Lieutenant General none can deny. It will prove the stepping stone by which the Lynchburg Railroad, the only remaining source of supplies, will be wrested from the grasp of the rebels, and their chief city and its immediate neighborhood must then fall, sooner or later, of their own weight.

While thanks are being given to Sheridan we must not forget Sherman and the brave battalions. For four long months have they contended, day and night, with the rebel army for the possession of the "Gate City." Perseverance and energy will have their reward, and Sherman, by one of the most skillful flank movements ever made in the history of the world, obtained his—the coveted prize of Atlanta. Step by step, a distance of 138 miles were the rebel army driven, compelled at times to vacate positions, against which no troops in the world could make a successful advance. Flanked out of Buzzard Roost, whipped at Resaca, flanked at Allatoona Pass, whipped at Dallas, flanked out of Marietta and the Kenesaw, flanked at the Chattahoochie, whipped at Peach Tree Creek, Decatur and Proctor's Creek, and finally flanked and whipped out of Atlanta—such has been the record of the rebel Army of the Tennessee. After a short rest at the "Gate City," Sherman and his "flankers" will give the "Johnnies" an opportunity to inscribe Macon and Mobile—last—on their banners.

We return, at the same time, thanks to the old "sea dog" Farragut, and Granger with his land force. These two succeeded, after terrible cannonading and fighting, in capturing the outer works of Mobile and the formidable ram Tennessee.

Let there be a grand turning out of the loyal people of Chicago, this evening. Let enthusiasm run wild. It will cheer the boys in the army and navy. It will tell them that their actions are fully appreciated by those at home. Good music and speakers will be in attendance, and let Bryan Hall groan under the pressure of a loyal assemblage.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday morning [illegible], a private in the 8th regiment, Ill. [illegible] was robbed in the Illinois Central Depot [illegible]

[illegible] the hand of the law, and the end of a short rope is the only appropriate termination for the life of such a wretch.

Republican Union County Convention.

The ward primary meetings will be held on Thursday, Sept. 22d inst., at the following places, and the polls will be opened at 4 o'clock p. m. and be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m., and the wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

1st Ward—At the Sheriff's office in Court House; 13 Delegates.
2d Ward—At Schroeder's Saloon, corner of Jackson and Clark streets—13 Delegates.
3d Ward—At Willis's Carriage Shop, corner of State and Twelfth streets—9 Delegates.
4th Ward—At Police Station, corner of State and Twenty-second streets—7 Delegates.
5th Ward—At John Raber's Saloon, on the Archer Road—3 Delegates.
6th Ward—At Gunzenhauser's Land Office, Canal street—4 Delegates.
7th Ward—At Penn's Saloon, corner of Union and Twelfth streets—6 Delegates.
8th Ward—At southeast corner of Twelfth and Rucker streets—5 Delegates.
9th Ward—At the Skating Park, corner of Randolph and Sheldon streets—8 Delegates.
10th Ward—At Rogue House, corner of Washington and Clinton streets—14 Delegates.
11th Ward—At Brune' Saloon, corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets—8 Delegates.
12th Ward—At Bechler's Saloon, 320 Milwaukee avenue—6 Delegates.
13th Ward—At Folz' Saloon, corner of Larabee street and North avenue—4 Delegates.
14th Ward—At Haatsch's saloon, corner of Sedgwick and Division streets—6 Delegates.
15th Ward—At Turner's Hall, Clark street, near Chicago avenue—9 Delegates.
16th Ward—At North Market Hall—11 Delegates.

The following persons will act as Inspectors at the Ward Primary Meetings:

1st Ward—Thos. Church, J. W. Waughop and Peter Regits.
2d Ward—George Schmidt, Fernando Jones and James Miller.
3d Ward—Murry Nelson, W. H. Rand and Peter Wolf.
4th Ward—Geo. A. Springer, C. Vandecook and Geo. M. Howe.
5th Ward—William Roberts, Jacob Myers and W. H. Stephens.
6th Ward—W. C. Deakman, A. Pardee and Charles Ritz.
7th Ward—R. Clark, Christ. Teghtmyer and Charles Loeding.
8th Ward—R. M. Guilford, M. L. Frisbie and A. J. Knisely.
9th Ward—J. Stanford, Ald. Talcott and W. Woodard.
10th Ward—George Elmrod, N. Lochbieler and A. Salisbury.
11th Ward—Moses Gray, G. Leverenz and Capt. Oder.
12th Ward—W. Gastfield, L. F. Wait and H. Felsenthal.
13th Ward—F. Benzinger, Charles F. Peck and Fred. Harding.
14th Ward—L. Zeigler, Ferdinand Panker and J. H. Batten.
15th Ward—John Herting, J. C. Grant and Ira Lawson.
16th Ward—S. S. Whitney, H. A. Kaufman and A. Harvey.

Colonel McChesney.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

The friends of Colonel McChesney are surprised and pained at the remarks contained in the TRIBUNE and *Evening Journal*, in articles announcing his arrest, and referring to his regiment. Especially does this course seem unfair, when indulged in while he is *prostrated by illness brought on while in the service*—so ill that he not only can offer no defense, but the family are interdicted by the attending physician from allowing him to have access to the articles referred to, or conversing with him on the subject—such being the alarming nature of his illness, that his physician deems the course advised essentially important to his recovery. Is it just to condemn before the accused is apprised of the charges and specifications on which his arrest was ordered, and before an opportunity is afforded of putting in a defense?

Probably no regiment has been organized and sent into the field when unsuccessful aspirants have not strongly protested against the State authorities commissioning the field officers. Such rivalry and jealousies have pervaded higher ranks than regimental field officers, and have cost the country much blood and treasure. Colonel McChesney has probably given as much time, gratuitously, during the past three years, in assisting in preparing regiments for the field as any man in Chicago; and when the 134th was organized, he was commissioned as Colonel, on the unanimous (or nearly so,) vote of the line officers, who had had an opportunity to learn his qualifications, and through the influence of others than his family, who had had like opportunity. On being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., where they remained some months, and were then ordered to Paducah; thence to Mayfield, Ky., where they were accompanied by Gen. Paine, who commanded the district, and who placed Col. McChesney in command of the Post at Mayfield, and ordered him to erect fortifications, employing rebels in constructing the work. By this change, of course, the command of the regiment devolved on Lieut. Col. Bigelow. Col. McChesney continued in command of the Post until, overtaxed by labor and overcome by the unfavorable climate, his health gave way, and soon assumed a character so alarming that he was brought away by the Surgeon of the regiment, on a half hour's notice, bringing nothing with him but the clothes he wore. After stopping at Paducah some 26 hours, and obtaining the necessary order from Gen. Paine, his Surgeon, with two orderlies, accompanied him as far as Centralia, in this State, whence, on the morning of the 7th inst., the Surgeon telegraphed me to meet the Colonel with carriage at 9 o'clock that morning, the Surgeon returning to Mayfield. On arriving home, he was found to be very much prostrated, but soon began to mend, and was progressing favorably when the order came for his arrest. In the meantime Gen. Paine was superseded in the command of the district by Gen. Meredith, which, of course, produced some unfavorable effects on his system, but from which he rallied to be again shocked by the newspaper remarks now complained of.

Colonel McChesney's friends have taken measures to learn the specific nature of the charges on which his arrest was ordered, but at present know nothing but what comes from rumors and letters from Mayfield, which involves General Paine as well, and in fact the whole regiment, and are to this effect: That on the occasion of General Meredith's visit to Mayfield, after succeeding General Paine in command of the district, he had the troops mustered at his headquarters, *all under arms except the 134th*, and addressed them in denunciation of General Paine, and the policy he had pursued toward the rebels in that district, as well as in denunciation of Col. McChesney, who was acting under Gen. Paine's orders, and denounced the 134th regiment as a band of lawless thieves and robbers; that he then discharged all rebels who had been put to work on the fortifications at Mayfield, *notwithstanding they refused to take the oath of allegiance*.

It may not be proper to go further into detail of rumors, under the circumstances; and in view of Col. McChesney's serious illness, may we not ask the charity of your silence until his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to learn the charges and put in his defense, or a more unfavorable termination is arrived at, hastened by the injustice here complained of.

R. McCHESNEY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Law School of the University of Chicago.—The fall term of this institution commences to-day. The students will meet at 10 o'clock, at the school room in the Larmon Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets, to organize the classes.

Preaching this Evening.—Rev. N. C. Tiers, of Cincinnati, will preach at the Christian Church, on West Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Copperhead's Prayer.—Immense sale! Second edition ordered within five days from the appearance of the first copy. Retail price 15 cents. Reasonable deduction to News Dealers. For sale at wholesale only, by JOHN R. WALSH, No. 102 Madison st., Chicago. se19-a421-3t

Ninth Ward Wide Awake Club.—There will be a meeting on Saturday evening, at Christopher Elbin's saloon, No 180 West Lake street, to organize a Ninth Ward "Wide Awake" Club, for service in this fall campaign. Let there be a full turn out, and the Club be put at once into a state of efficiency.

Do-Re-Mi.—Mr. Dye will commence his Juvenile Singing School next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the Musical Union Academy, Methodist Church Block Adult Singing School on Tuesday evening at the same place. For particulars see his cards at the music stores.

ATTENTION.—The Union voters of the Sixth Seventh, and Eighth Wards are requested to meet at their respective headquarters and nominate delegates for the primary meetings, this (Wednesday) evening, September 21, 1864.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

☞ The best Pant Cutter in Chicago is at Bartlett's, 131 and 133 Randolph street, Sherman House. sep22-a689-1w.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.—A first-class boarding institution for young men and boys. Cadets received at any time. Adress, COL. D. S. COVERT, President. sept17&23-2w

Bloomington Nursery.—220 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, 40,000 Peach, 75,000 Pear, 100,000 Grapes, &c. Send red stamp for new list. F. K. PHOENIX. Bloomington, Ill. sep11 q877 2w d&w.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je15-1940-tf

☞ Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-p764-3m

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Smash Up on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Six Persons Killed, Thirteen Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The Fast Line train going eastward on the Pennsylvania Railroad which left here last night, at 8:40, ran into the rear end of a freight train on the eastward track, at Tomsontown Station, at Juniata, at 4:30 o'clock, this morning.

The passenger train was moving at the usual speed when the accident occurred. The engine was demolished and the greater portion of the train was badly wrecked. The baggage car was driven into the front passenger car, and took fire from the overturning of a stove, and with three passenger cars was destroyed. It is supposed that six persons were instantly killed, and held among the ruins of the cars and consumed with them.

John Mullison, the conductor of the passenger train, is among the lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thirteen of the passengers were taken from the ruins, all of whom were wounded, and some seriously. All are now receiving surgical and medical treatment. The accident is said to have been caused by neglect of those in charge of the freight train to give the proper notice to the passenger train, which was on its regular time. One of the tracks was cleared at 10 a. m., and the business of the road resumed. Of the six persons supposed to have been killed or buried in the first car, but two have been recognized, viz: J. Mullison, conductor, L. Imbrie, brakeman. Thirteen were injured as follows: Wm. Jones, of Downington, both legs broken; Temple Jones Riever, of Philadelphia, one leg broken; Sherman Goldsmith, of Philadelphia, leg broken; Jno. Bunkard, of St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Penn., head; M. Wilson, Baltimore, one arm broken; Catharine Steandar, of Indianapolis, wounded in the scalp; M. Notewine, leg broken; Solomon Brook, mail agent, dangerous internal injuries; M. Nevakirk, of Allegheny City, injured internally; John Haviland, of Cannasburg, Penn., slightly injured. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train both remained at their posts, and are not very seriously hurt.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Papers on the Military Situation.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The special to the *Commercial* from Virginia reports that the to-day conversed with an acquaintance [illegible], who states that Lee has positively but 40,000 troops independent of Early's command. The 16th Penn. sharpshooters, 1,000 strong left Philadelphia for the front to-day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday last, in an article on the situation, says: "We have shown plainly that [illegible] renewed endeavors on the part of the enemy to capture Richmond and overrun Virginia. We have done so that the people may fully understand the necessities [illegible] several thousands of persons. All [illegible]

[illegible] of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience, or discomfort, in a necessity like the present, for these are not worth thought compared with the horrors which would follow if Grant were to succeed in his aim."

The Griffin (Georgia) *Rebel*, of the 13th, a copy of which has been received here, is gratified at the assumed information that the Northern draft has been abandoned, and says: "The pretense that volunteering is going on to an extent which renders the draft unnecessary, is thrown out for the benefit of the fanatics who demand a vigorous prosecution of the war. The *Rebel* believes a few short weeks more of determined heroic resistance will settle this campaign, and time will do the rest."

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Phil. Sheridan's Glorious Victory Over Early.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The following is the *American's* special from the great battle in the Shenandoah Valley:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 19—9 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory again perched on our banners, and the rebel army has been defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of at least 3,000 killed and wounded, including six Generals, namely—Rhodes, Wharton, Bradley T. Johnson, Gordon, York and Godman—the two first of whom were killed and the others badly wounded: and we have captured 2,500 prisoners, 9 battle flags, representing nine different regimental organizations, and five pieces of artillery, with caissons.

On Sunday morning Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to drive Averill out of Martinsburg and destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, across the Opequan, which they erroneously thought had been repaired. They occupied Martinsburg for a short time, without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averill as far as Darksville. General Sheridan, learning their movements, ordered the whole command to break camp and prepare to march; and accordingly, at 5 o'clock Sunday, the tents were all struck, the different divisions were all under arms and prepared to move at a moment's notice. About 6 o'clock orders were received from Sheridan for the 6th and 19th Corps to be ready to start at 3 o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia, under Cook, at 5 the following morning. Shortly after 3 o'clock Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan at the Berryville and Winchester pike. Moving his command rapidly along the road and driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field-works with the first brigade, and carried them at the point of the saber, capturing thirty prisoners. In this charge Col. Brinton, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works, whilst gallantly leading his regiment. These field-works were so constructed by the rebels as to guard the ford at Opequan and prevent our passage at that point. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the 6th Corps was moved across the Opequan and along the pike towards Winchester, leaving its train on the opposite side of the stream at a point about a mile and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods, into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonading, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries.

There was a delay of at least two hours, caused by the non-arrival of the 19th corps, who, through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time.

General Sheridan having learned on Sunday that the main portion of Early's forces were encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Stephenson's Depot, resolved to mass his forces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and by a rapid movement hurl them on Early's rear. There is no doubt but the enemy was completely surprised and out-maneuvered by Sheridan. While his different columns were being marched to the appointed place of rendezvous, a portion of our cavalry, under Generals Torbett and Averill, kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, and by demonstrations in force at Burns' Ford, kept a large portion of the enemy at that part of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended that our infantry should operate, and strike a blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army. The delay in the arrival of the 19th corps, enabled Early to move Gordon's division at the double quick from Bunker Hill—distant about ten miles—and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge's, Rainsey's and Rhodes' commands, who had already arrived, and were formed in a belt of woods skirting Berryville and Winchester.

As soon as the 19th Corps arrived, it was formed in four lines of battle about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the 6th Corps; and everything being in readiness the advance was sounded at about 11 o'clock, and the different lines moved forward. The two corps advanced in splendid style, and as composedly as though marching at review or on parade. The first line had not advanced more than 300 yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about 600 yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving up reinforcements. Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within [illegible] yards of the enemy's line, when the enemy opened a furious cannonade with grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously secreted, and which ploughed through our advancing lines, mowing down large numbers of our men. The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating behind the second line, threw it into momentary confusion, and it was also obliged to fall back behind the third line, which had in the meantime been ordered to lie down in order to avoid, as much as possible, the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing lines.

General Torbett, with Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about 9 o'clock, at Burn's and Knox's fords, had been at work all day, fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in steadily driving them before them, now arrived on our extreme right, and was prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory.

General Sheridan rode out to where General Torbett was stationed, and after consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered the final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amid cheers and yells which could be distinctly heard above the noise of artillery and musketry, and by its impetuosity, has seldom been exceeded in any battle of this war. Our men had determined to win the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce. The slaughter now was awful. At every discharge men could be seen distinctly dropping all around, and the two contending lines at some points could not have been over two hundred yards apart. Just at this critical period, above the roar of artillery, musketry, cheers, and the fierce yells of the contending armies could be distinctly heard the shrill notes of the cavalry bugle, sounding the charge, which was the death knell to Early's army. There could be seen the gallant Custer and Merritt, each with the headquarters flag in hand, and conspicuous amongst the advancing columns of cavalry, leading the charge which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us the victory; the columns of Early's command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught which our cavalry made upon them, who, with saber in hand, rode them down, cutting them to pieces and capturing 700 privates and non-commissioned officers, with nine battle flags and two guns.

The broken and demoralized divisions comprising Early's command now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight, and strewing the ground with arms and accoutrements. Some made for the heights beyond Winchester, where they were speedily dislodged by Averill and forced to beat a hasty retreat up the valley, where such of Early's command as are left are now scattered.

Our victory is a glorious one, well calculated to thrill the hearts of all loyal men.

Among the killed and wounded are Colonel E. Bright, 126th Ohio, killed; Captain Wright, of Gen. Devens' staff, killed; Captain McGueston, 2d United States cavalry, aid to Gen. Merritt, killed; Lieut. Col. Brewer, 7th Michigan cavalry, killed; Lieut. Jackson, 1st Michigan cavalry, arm shot off; Lieutenants Mattrews and John Allen, 1st Michigan cavalry, killed.

The Michigan brigade, Custar's command, claim the honor of killing General Rhodes, when they charged his division.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The New York *Times'* Washington special, 20th, says: Gen. Sheridan's grand success near Winchester is noted as the first victory achieved by the national arms in the Shenandoah Valley, but it is so magnificent in its proportions as completely to wipe out the long series of reverses which have given to that region the designation of the Valley of Humiliation. The loss to the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners will, it is believed, reach not less than 10,000, while the circumstances of the enemy's defeat leave Early's army in a condition little short of absolute rout and demoralization. The bearing of this operation on the greater problem immediately before Gen. Grant, is of capital importance, and will go far to decide the fate of Lee's army and Richmond. The tremendous importance of Lynchburg, as covering the now only remaining line of railroad communication with Richmond, has compelled Lee to retain in the valley full one-half of his entire force, and notwithstanding the terrible straits he has been put to for lack of troops to meet the movements of Grant, the fatal menaces which the presence of Sheridan's army in the valley constantly held forth has forced Lee to submit to them on peril of the loss of Lynchburg. The army covering that point has, by Sherman's splendid success, been disrupted and demoralized, and we may at length look for the execution of that movement in the valley which has been always been an integral part of General Grant's programme of operations for the capture of Richmond. Other co-operative moves, not proper for public mention, may be expected, and those best informed of all the elements of the military situation feel the utmost assurance that we shall take Richmond before the Presidential election.

The artillery was now brought up and posted in commanding positions to silence those batteries of the enemy which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was reformed and again moved forward, regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fall back. But this success was not gained without the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy. Gen. Sheridan had previously ridden along the lines, and was received everywhere by the men with the greatest enthusiasm; and when they advanced, it was with the terrible determination to do or die in the attempt. Having regained the advanced position which we had previously occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Gen. Crook's corps, which was held in reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan. They were ordered up to take position on the extreme right of our line, and in order to counteract a movement on the part of the enemy, who were massing troops on their left flank with a view of turning our right. Precisely at 3 o'clock Gen. Crook formed on the right of the 19th corps, his 1st division on the extreme right of our line, and the 2d division in the rear, supporting a division of the 19th corps. Gen. Crook, having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with most vociferous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the steamer Persia.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool 10th, via Queenstown 11th, arrived at eight p. m.

The agent of Lloyds, gives a report that a large, swift steamer arrived at Bremen Haven, and hoisted the Confederate flag. She carries 300 men, is pierced for four guns, and to be commanded by Semmes.

The London *Gazette* announces the Queen's order, that no war ships of either of the North American belligerents will in future be allowed to enter or remain in our ports, for the purpose of being dismantled or sold.

The Vienna journals admit that difficulties have arisen in negotiation with Denmark. They say France, England and Russia are acting in concert, with the sole object of saving to Denmark and effecting a reunion of the Dutchies to Denmark.

The official Prussian *Gazette* says Prussians reimbursed Jutlanders for contributions levied.

VERY LATEST BY THE PERSIA VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—Evening.—The following is Earl Russell's letter concerning the Georgia:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 9, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 7th inst., that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion [illegible] Prize Court in the case, and that you must be prepared to defend your interests therein.

I am your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed.) H. HAMMOND.
To Edward Bates, Esq., Liverpool.

There is no important news. The money market improved to-day. Consols advanced, and closed firm at the improvement.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Wheat inactive, with a decline of 2d per cental since Tuesday's market; Red Western 7s [illegible]; Chicago 7s [illegible]; Milwaukee and amber Indiana [illegible]; white [illegible]

Flour very dull at about 6d ♥ bri decline; extra State [illegible]; extra Ohio [illegible]. Indian corn depressed and partially 6d cheaper; mixed [illegible]; white [illegible]. Beef and pork still very dull. Bacon in fair demand, at 6d @ 10d [illegible] advance on Cumberland cut. Cheese dull and [illegible] cheaper. Lard in speculative demand, with advancing rates, but closes rather easier, at 47s 6d for fine new. Sugar very dull.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

BREADSTUFFS—The Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet, and without material change. GRAIN—American white wheat [illegible]; white red [illegible]. FLOUR—[illegible]

LATER. LONDON, Sept. 11—P. M. Consols closed [illegible] for money, Illinois shares [illegible] discount. Erie [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—P. M. COTTON—Quiet and steady [illegible]. BREADSTUFFS—American breadstuffs dull. PROVISIONS—Quiet and tending downward. Lard [illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Skirmish in Eastern Missouri—Later from Price—Threatened Attack on Bloomfield.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—Dispatches to headquarters announce that a fight took place at Powder Mill, Little Black River, in Eastern Missouri, between a detachment of the 3d Missouri militia, under Lieut. Pope, and a portion of Shelby's command. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.

Rebel prisoners report that Price, with his whole command, is at Pocahontas, Ark.

One thousand rebels are reported at Chalk Bluff, and 400 at Kennett, preparing to attack Bloomfield, Stoddard county.

Shelby was reported at Powhattan, Ark., on the 19th inst., with from 4,000 to 8,000 men.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The International Trade Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The International Trade Congress of Workingmen assembled here to-day. Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, was appointed temporary chairman.

The object is the mutual protection of working men in their industrial relations against the augmentation of prices of the necessaries of life.

STARTLING NAVAL RUMOR.

Reported Destruction of the Flagship Hartford.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—There is a rumor in the city that Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, has been blown up by accident, while on her way to this city. The report comes from the Navy Yard, where it is believed.

Rebel Land Pirates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—A gang of 200 armed men captured a party of workingmen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last night, but soon after released them. Their object is supposed to have been to capture the pay train, with a large amount of money.

Trade Sale of Books in New York.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The book trade sale was largely attended this morning. Bidding was not spirited, and the prices obtained were extremely low. Many of Harpers' novels brought less than one-third of the retail rate.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—Gold opened weak this morning, and up to noon showed a declining tendency. Large offers are made on sellers' option of 30 to 40 at 3@5 below current rates. The price opened at 222 and declined to 220¾@221.

Reported Withdrawal of Fremont.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The New York *Tribune* announces that it has been assured that General Fremont has determined to withdraw his name from the Presidential canvass. His letter of withdrawal will soon be published.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The trotting match at Fashion Course to-day, between Geo. Butler, Prince Morgan and Lady Emma, best three in five, Butler won the first two heats, and Prince the three last heats. Shortest time 2.27. Six thousand persons were present.

Mail Reform Needed for Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, September 20, 1864.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: The daily mail trains that leave Chicago at 9:45 a. m., on the D. A. L. R. R., since Sept. 12th, run directly through to Cedar Rapids, arriving at 8:30 p. m., 220 miles west of Chicago and 82 miles from Clinton, Iowa, west of the Mississippi River. All mail for Iowa to points west of Clinton, that reaches the Chicago office after 8:30 p. m., remains over twenty-four hours, and also all deposited at that office after 8:30 Friday evenings lays over forty-eight hours before it can be sent to its proper destination. The daily papers that leave Chicago by the morning trains, and all mail collected in passing through Illinois, lays over at Clinton twelve hours.

The cause of this great delay is the arrangement that the night train that leave Chicago and arrive at Clinton at 4.00 a. m. is made the mail train from that point West.

This unnecessary delay can be at once obviated by the Post Office Department extending Route 11,503 to Cedar Rapids, appoint for this Route another Agent and send the mail through to the Rapids by the day train, thereby enabling the several prominent business points between Clinton and the Rapids to get mails to and from Chicago every twelve hours. The interests of the public demand that the Post Office Department take immediate steps to make this much needed reform, which will be permanent and a lasting benefit to this rapidly growing portion of Iowa.

The railroad bridge now building across the Mississippi river at Clinton, is being pushed rapidly to completion. It is expected that the first train will cross it early in November. The stone-work is done, and the wood-work is being pushed energetically forward. The use of the bridge will shorten the time-table between here and Chicago one hour. The road is now built to Nevada, 191 miles west of the bridge, and in the course of a month or two it will be completed to Boonesboro, 36 miles further west, or 225 miles from the Mississippi.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

The N. Y. Independent's Quotations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 21.

The fall in the price of Gold has produced a very decided dullness in trade, and merchants generally are complaining bitterly. Prices of goods are lower. Jobbers have reduced their quotations, and all inferior styles realize much less prices at auction and private sales; in fact there is a tendency toward a pause manifesting itself, which is helped on by the manner in which agents are pushing sales.

The following are the Independent's quotations this day:

PRINTS.			
Merrimac	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Dutchess, B.	[illegible]
Sprague's	[illegible]	Allen's	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Roanoke	[illegible]
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	[illegible]	Pepperell, E	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	" R	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	" O	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	" N	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Agawam	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Golden Ridge	[illegible]		
BLEACHED GOODS.			
New York Mills	[illegible]	Dwight	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	Bay Mills	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Waltham, X	[illegible]
White Rock	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]	Swan River, W	[illegible]
Hillsdemp'rid'n	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Dwight	[illegible]		
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Jewett City	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Otis	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Blue Hill	[illegible]
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Whittenton C	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	" A	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
TICKS.			
Amoskeag A.C.A	1.00	Hamilton, Regular	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Pemberton, XL	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	" X	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	Pearl River	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	York, 32 in	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	43½	Pepperell	80
BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	72½	Indian Head	72½
Salmon Falls	72½	Massachusetts	72½
DELAINES.			
Manchester	50	Hamilton, dark	50
Pacific	50		
CANTON FLANNELS.			
Slatersville	75	Nashua	75
Hamilton	80	Franconia	75
Pemberton C	70	Park Mills	70

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 21—p. m.

CLEARED.—S. A. Douglas, Aux Sable, two lumber wagons.

ARRIVED.—Conveyance, Lemont 48 yds dimension stone; Lady Franklin, do, 80 yds rubble stone; W. S. Gurnee, do, 45 yds dimension stone; S. F. Gale, do, 90 yds rubble stone; Col. Mulligan, LaSalle, 132 tons coal; Alice, do, 7,366 bus oats; Ontario, do, 4,000 bus corn; Constitution, Lockport, 5,700 bus corn; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 1,600 bus corn, 5,810 bus oats, 145 bbls vinegar; Nautilus, LaSalle, 4,800 bus corn.

LATER.

CLEARED.—Contest, Morris, 62,277 feet lumber; Danube, Ottawa; Monitor, Lasalle, 75,555 feet lumber, 6,300 lath; Rosa Belle, Ottawa—36 cords tan bark, and for Joliet 34 cords tan bark, 19,200 feet lumber, 50,100 shingles; Clyde, Ottawa, 5,000 feet lumber, 25 barrels lime; E. Burnham, Lockport; W. L. Gurnee, Lemont; S. J. Gates, do; Ajax, Lasalle, 74,384 feet lumber, 5,000 lath; Conveyance, Lemont; Lady Franklin, do; Maretta, Kankakee; Feeder, do, 66,573 feet lumber; Maple Leaf, Joliet; Alliance, Ottawa, 18,000 feet lumber, 6,200 lath.

ARRIVED—W. L. Adams No. 2, Lasalle, 81,000 bu oats, 12,576 lbs scrap iron, 2,000 lbs rags; Wasp, Lasalle, 144 tons coal; Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 2,000 bu corn, 4,700 bu oats, 283 bu barley, 10,573 lbs seed, 136 brls flour; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 90 yards rubble stone; Investigator, do, 81 yards rubble stone.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

COTTON—Irregular, unsettled and lower at 79c.

FLOUR—State and Western opened heavy, and closed 5@10c lower; $9.50@9.50 for extra State; $11.00@11.30 for extra round hoop Ohio common; $11.35 for trade brands; and $12.00@12.00 for good to choice.

WHISKY—Heavy at $1.83 for State, and $1.82 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet, but closed heavy, unsettled, and 1@2c lower; $2.21 for No. 1 Milwaukee club; $2.39 for choice amber Ky.; $2.60@2.70 for white Michigan. Corn—$1.61@1.62 for mixed Western afloat. Barley dull and nominal. Oats a shade firmer at 90½@92c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet; small sales Muscovado at 19@20c; Havana 20½@21½c. Molasses dull; Muscovado 80c.

PETROLEUM—Heavy at 49@50c for crude; 74c for refined in bond; and 86c for refined free.

WOOL—There was a large public sale to-day, which was well attended, but the market was heavy—prices showing a decline of 10@12½ ♥ cent. The offerings consisted of Ohio and Virginia fleeces; some Pennsylvania mediums to best qualities were sold at 90@[illegible] ♥ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork rather heavy, with less doing, at $41.75@41.88 for mess; $43.00@43.50 for new do; $38.50@40.00 for prime; and $41.75@43.00 for prime mess; 1,000 brls new mess for October option at $44.00, and 1,000 brls do for September, buyer's option, at $43.12½@43.25. Beef quiet at previous prices; prime mess dull and nominal. Cut meats firm, with moderate demand, at 17@18½c for shoulders. Lard heavy and less active at 22½@23¼c. Butter heavy, with limited demand, at 35@40c for Ohio, and 35c for State latter price for fancy. Cheese dull and heavy at 18@23c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Money easy and steady at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 108@108½ for gold. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 222, declining to 221¾, advancing to 223¾, declining to 221, and closing at 220¾. The steamer Scotia, for Liverpool, to-day carried out $232,139 in specie.

Government stocks firm. U S 6's '81 coupons 107¾; do '81 registered 105¾; treasury notes, U S 6's 1 year certificates 94¾.

STOCKS—Ohio & Miss cert 32¾; T H 70; B & Quincy 90; Quicksilver 54¾; Erie 105¾; N Y C 120¾; Hudson 119¾; Reading 120; M C 130; Pitts 110¾; R I 107; M S 78; Ill C scrip 125¾; N W pfd 69¾; R I 107¾; Ft Wayne 105¾.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, heavy and drooping. No 1 western Toledo $2.10; mixed Milwaukee spring $2.06; white Michigan $2.30@2.45. Corn firm but quiet at $1.48@1.47. Oats 78c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.81.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York—Wheat 17¾c, Corn 15c, oats 10¾c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 2,325 brls, wheat 97,300 bu, corn 51,972 bu; Oats 163,490 bu; rye 15,171 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 50 brls; wheat 13,296 bu; corn 15,290 bu, oats 76,400; Rye 31,436 bu.

MARRIED

In Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, September 20th, by Rev. George W. Willard, FRANKLIN NEWAY, of Cambridge City, Indiana and CORA KEIFER, of Dayton, Ohio. No cards.

At the residence of Dr. W. C. Hunt, in this city, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20th inst., by the Rev. C. C. Bartlett, ROSWELL G. BOGUE, M. D., and Miss LUCY T. DURFEE, all of Chicago. No cards.

CITIZENS OF COOK COUNTY,

Prepare for the Draft,

NEXT MONDAY.

The following is a correct list taken to-day from the Provost Marshal's records, showing the quota of each sub-district of Cook county, Sept. 1st, the credits of each sub-district to Sept. 21st, and the quota now due:

	Quota Sept. 1, as announced	Actual Quota Sept. 1	Credits from Sept. 1 to Sept. 21	Actual Present Quota
1. Barrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Palatine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Northfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Schaumberg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Elk Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Leyden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Proviso	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. Cicero	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. Lyons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16. Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18. Palos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19. Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20. Calumet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21. Orland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22. Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23. Thornton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24. Rich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25. Bloom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26. First Ward, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27. Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28. Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29. Fourth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30. Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31. Sixth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32. Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33. Eighth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34. Ninth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35. Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36. Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37. Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38. Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39. Fourteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40. Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41. Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42. Lake View	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43. New Trier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44. Hyde Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WILLSON & MERRIAM,
48 Clark Street,
Are prepared to furnish any number of
Substitutes, or Representative Recruits,
FOR THIS COUNTY,
And will make arrangements to fill the quotas of sub districts with Recruits.
We also INSURE against the Draft for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.
se22-a641-14thp WILLSON & MERRIAM.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Carpets, Card Tables, Bedsteads, Parlor, Office and Cooking Stoves, Groceries, Horse, Wagon and Harness, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 24th, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. se22-a641-3t

LARGE STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES,
Custom Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. se22-a641-7t

10 PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. se17-a56-6t

AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864, at 83 Dearborn street, at 9½ o'clock.
50 bbls. Carbon Oil.
500 lbs. Mixed Wool Yarn.
50 lbs. Zephyr Wool.
100 doz. Fleeced-Cotton Hose.
100 doz. Merino Hose.
50 doz. Shirts and Drawers.
Linen Sheets, Skirt Braids, &c.
By D. MARVIN, Auctioneer. se21-a572-2t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
$40,000 WORTH OF
Linen Goods, Dry Goods,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT AUCTION.
Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. and 2½ P. M., and continuing each day, at the same hours, until the entire stock is sold. The stock consists in part as follows:
LINEN GOODS.—400 pcs Richardson & Sons hand spun linen, 100 pcs shirting linen, 200 pcs 5/4, and 6/4 low cost linen, 150 pcs fine and 1½ linen sheeting, 100 pcs linen dress duck, 100 pcs heavy dress linen, 100 pcs brown and bleached linen damask, 100 pcs glass crash and linen towelling, 200 pcs [illegible] table cloths, of all sizes, 300 bleached double satin damask table cloths, 100 dozen napkins and doylies, 50 pcs linen cambrics and lawns, 300 pcs Scotch and American crashes, 75 pcs brown and bleached damask.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HDK'FS.—600 dozen linen cambric, 300 dozen hemstitched grass linen hdkfs, 400 dozen colored borders.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Mohair, poplin, brocades, checks, lustres, merinos, valenciennes, empress cloths, delaines, &c.
SHAWLS.—Brochie, long and square shawls, Bay State wool do, Balmoral skirts, piano covers, French, English and American bedspreads.
BLANKETS.—200 pairs Swiss and Cumberland Whitney blankets.
GENTS' WEAR.—Broadcloths, doeskins, cassimeres, satinets, beaver cloth, coatings, red, white and blue flannels, shirts and drawers, &c.
The above goods are all fresh, and will be warranted as represented, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers, by the package, piece, or yard.
The attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers, and others, is particularly invited to this sale. Seats will be provided for ladies attending the sale.
Goods will be open for examination on Saturday afternoon before the sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. se21-a577-6t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
AT AUCTION
On FRIDAY, Sept. 23d, at 9½ o'clock. We shall sell at our salesrooms, a splendid assortment of parlor suits in green repp and hair cloth, elegant chamber suits in rosewood and walnut, marble top tables, oval extension tables, oak sideboard with marble top, book case in rosewood, dressing bureaus, cane seat chairs and rockers, washstands, bedsteads, refrigerators, easy and rocking chairs in hair cloth, hat trees, with marble tops, two show cases, fine body, Brussels carpet, &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. se21-a575-3t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
SALESROOMS 44, 46, AND 48 DEARBORN-ST.
125 Crates of
CROCKERY AND C. C. WARE
200 Cases of
TUMBLERS,
AT AUCTION ....BY CATALOGUE.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 9½ o'clock A.M. we will sell at our salesrooms,
84 crates Crockery and C. C. Ware by the crate.
41 crates Crockery and C. C. Ware, to be sold in open lots.
200 cases Tumblers.
The Ware is all of the very best styles and shapes, and consists of a complete assortment.
Country dealers will find in this sale a splendid assortment, to assort up their stocks from.
All goods warranted as represented.
Goods carefully packed and shipped.
Samples can be examined early the morning of the sale day. Country dealers wishing for a catalogue will please write for one.
Terms cash.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. se20-a593-3t

FIRST CLASS IMPORTED
SHORT HORN CATTLE
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
AT LILL'S FARM
Near Northern City Limits of Chicago on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
Consisting of Bulls, Cows and Heifers.
These cattle were imported by Dr. Phillips, the present owner, at a great expense, as the foundation of a Herd, which he intended to establish in this country, but owing to failing health he has abandoned that intention and now offers the lot for public sale. They have been carefully selected by good judges, from amongst the first Herds in Great Britain, are of the latest and most fashionable blood, and have English herd book pedigrees.
The Bulls used in the Herds from which they came are Marshal Beresford (48), Meteor (481), Captain Stafford (989), Prince Ernest (188), Baron (8740), Baron Wellaby (1813), Wallace Hall (10,[illegible]), Promo er (10,[illegible]), Balaclava (15,[illegible]), Samuel (12,317), Valasco (15,[illegible]), British Prince (34,191), Dr. McHale (2,[illegible]), Harbinger (10,[illegible]), all of the far-famed
Booth Blood.
Such a chance for any person wishing to commence a Herd, or renew their stock, is rarely met with in this country. Catalogues can be had on application to Mr. WM. BOA, Chicago, or at the Prairie Farmer Office, 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Parties attending sale will find good conveyance on North Clark street cars to Wright's Grove, only a few rods from the place of sale. se20-a898 td

Lost.

LOST—A black memorandum book, containing two accounts between North Clark and Wells streets. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at FINNY & LYNCH'S store, 163 South Water street. se21-a[illegible]

LOST—A flat steel safe key, No. 21, and a brass night latch, attached to a steel ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at Tribune office. se21-a[illegible]

LOST—On the 12th inst., a dark brown colored Pointer slut, eight months old, she was long dew claws on her hind feet, one white foot slightly tipped with white, and her tail white and answers to the name of Kate. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at 212 West Washington street, third house west of Wood street. se21-a597-3t

LOST—On Tuesday evening, at Hyde Park, or between there and the Tremont House, a Black Onyx Pin, with a Stone Cameo, head in the center. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at MESSRS. [illegible] & [illegible] BROS'., 43 West Lake street. se21-a[illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 22d positively last night but two of the Grand Romantic Drama of the
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri de Lagardere .... Mr. Frank Aiken
Zyllah, with dance .... [illegible]
The [illegible] performance to conclude with the amusing Farce of the WHITE AND BLACK, Mr. Pete White, with song and dance, John [illegible]; Mrs. Pete White [illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room .... 30 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette .... 25 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette .... 75 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number) $1.00
Private Boxes .... $6 and $8.00
Children under 10 years of age to Museum .... 15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.
Admission to Matinee .... 30 cts.
Children under 10 years of age .... 15 cts.
Private Boxes to Matinee .... $5 to $8.00
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages ordered at 10½.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Fifth and last week of MR. CHANFRAU.
The management, on the part of Mr. Chanfrau, offer the expression of his acknowledgment to the public for the encouragement and approbation which has borne his engagement on with such brilliant success.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, last two nights of the
THE OCTOROON.
On which occasion it will be received with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE.
Mr. Chanfrau .... as .... Old Uncle Pete
Mr. McVicker .... as .... Salem Scudder
Mi s J. [illegible] .... as .... Zoe
Mr. Myers .... as .... George Peyton
Mr. Lord .... as .... McClosky
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—THE HIDDEN HAND.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 113 and 117 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager
T. L. PITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5th,
First appearance of the beautiful sisters,
ESTELLA & CELESTINE
ALSO,
Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.
Immense success of
M'LLE ELISE, SIG. CONSTANTINE, And WILLIAM SCOTT
Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 15 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Dwelling house marble front, No. 43 Harrison street, a few doors from Wabash avenue. This house has all modern conveniences, and will rent for $1,000 per annum. Price $9,500. 20 acres prairie and timber on lake shore, near Hyde Park, for $4,150. Ground at west end of Park avenue at $15 per foot. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on Calumet avenue; house has ten rooms, newly papered and painted; lot 32x180; price $5,800. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on the avenue, near Harrison street; house brick, two-story and basement, containing all the modern improvements. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The southeast quarter of Sec. 11, Town. 38, Range 13, on the Brighton Road, not far from the Brighton House. $25 per acre. REES & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot 92 Fourth avenue. Title perfect—abstract furnished. Price $3,000. Inquire of J. F. HORTON, on the premises. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—On Park avenue, near Ruben street, a double two-story House, with basement, water, gas, &c. Ground rent for twenty years. One-half of the purchase money can remain for three years. Price, $6,500—will rent for $1,000. One or both will be sold cheap, for one week. If not rented. Inquire on the premises, or Box 1917. se20-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Michigan avenue and other homes for sale cheap in THOMAS B. BRYAN'S Real Estate office.
A complete dwelling, new and thoroughly built, with a very long and advantageous lease. Price $3,500. House and lot south of Park row, $7,750. Also, a handsome home in the North Division, $8,500. First class Michigan avenue home and furniture, $16,000. Beautiful lot 48 feet front on Bush street, Union Park and West Washington street frontage. Prairie avenue and Twenty-Second street, corner lot. Business and Residence property in all Divisions. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—First class business property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.
Washington street lot, 40x180 feet near Lasalle street and new Board of Trade.
Randolph street, corner of Wabash avenue.
Michigan avenue Brick House and lots near Lake street, 24 and 48, street fronts, by full depth.
North Clark street houses and lots. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot at T. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall, a House and 2 Lots for $1,800, on West Side, 2½ miles from City Limits, on Wentworth avenue, and contiguous to a railroad station. Accommodation trains five times daily. House, two stories, with rooms and kitchen, and large yard. Lot 50x186 feet, with board fence on three sides, pickets in front, with shade trees. Well, cistern, &c. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Lots 25x100 each, on Indiana street, corner alley, between Wells and Franklin streets and Wells and Franklin, with two-story dwellings. For particulars inquire of HEWES & BRAUNS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street. se21-a[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm 600 acres, $18,000; 160 acres, $1,600; 271 acres, $8,412; 8 acres, $4,000; 180 acres, $7,000; 160 acres, $4,800; 240 acres, $4,800; 3 acres, $4,000; 180 acres, $4,800; 160 acres, $2,400; 105 acres, $4,[illegible]. E. H. CUMMINGS, 122 Clark street. se[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm in Whiteside County: contains 258 acres, 180 under cultivation, 70 in meadow, balance heavily timbered. Frame house of two stories, two frame barns, running water, good orchard, &c. Located on Rock River, near Prophetstown. The timber alone can be made to pay the price of the farm in one year. A Railroad is graded past the land. Price, $25 per acre. Inquire at THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved Farm for sale, at Thos. B. Bryan's Office. Contains 340 acres, in 2½ miles from Kenosha City, Wis., 1½ miles from the State line, and two miles from a railroad station; has two houses, orchards, wells and living springs; plenty of timber for fuel; well adapted to fruit, grain or wool growing. Title perfect. Price $6,000 cash, except $500, which can remain indefinitely, at 7 per cent. Very cheap at the price. se21-a[illegible]

FOR SALE—The "Lawrence Manor" Farm. The farm consists of 400 acres, divided into lots of from 5 to 40 acres, (100 in tame grass meadow,) extensive buildings, orchards, &c. &c., and all in complete order, making one of the finest seat and farm combined. Lots within 1½ hours' ride from Chicago, and 4 miles south of New Lenox depot, on Rock Island Railroad. Productive city property would be taken in part payment. Price, $30 per acre. se21-a[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents, Local and Traveling. Something new. Patent Boot Heeled Counter. Boot costs less to make. Counters will not run down. Heels will wear out two or three pairs of boots. Twenty other articles of real interest and practical utility. For catalogue and terms send stamp to J. M. YEARNSHAW, 157 Dearborn street, Chicago. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION 10th edition in the bindery; MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON'S great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES and RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $10 per day. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day selling our splendid new Photograph Campaign Medals of Lincoln and McClellan. Retail price 10 or 15 cents. Price to Agents $5 per hundred, 75 cents per dozen, or $40 per thousand. Any number sent to any address upon receipt of price to agents. Address B. T. KING & CO. Unity Block, Chicago. se20-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct, workmanship superior. Price from $1 to $10 per 100. A sample medal or pin, either in silver or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth-st, Cincinnati, Ohio. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness, taking no knowledge of the art. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, 208 Broadway, New York. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, by Hon. J. T. Headley. Over 50,000 volumes already sold. History of the INDIAN RACES OF AMERICA, including a thrilling account of the Sioux Massacre in Minnesota, by Headley—nearly 500 pages and over 40 engravings—complete in one vol. Also the best steel engravings yet published of LINCOLN, McCLELLAN and GRANT, with appropriate designs for the border—engravings of Sherman, Hancock, Douglas and Washington. 25 cents each. Send for circulars. With the gift of speech and the power of locomotion, you can do well with our publications. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 5288, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. se20-a[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1 00 and red stamp. They are worth $100 to any family. Every family should have them. Address J. T. DERONS, 82 [illegible], N. Y., Room 4. se[illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and useful. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Rooms with board can be obtained at 82 Fourth avenue. Terms moderate. References exchanged. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives can find good rooms (furnished or unfurnished) with board, at 267 Washington-st., by applying immediately. Also a few day boarders wanted. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING.—A large front room (unfurnished), suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, furnished room for a single gentleman, may be obtained with board at northeast corner Michigan avenue and 13th street. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING—Permanent board and furnished room on South Side wanted by two single men, on the first of October. Price no object. Address "K," Post Office Drawer 5776. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING—Boarders can be accommodated at 137 South Jefferson street—large and well furnished Rooms. Gentlemen boarders preferred. Only fifteen minutes walk from the Court House. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted, a few day boarders, at 89 Adams street. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING—Comfortable accommodations, rooms furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, single gentlemen or families. Apply at 238 Ontario, second block east of Clark street. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING—Two furnished and one unfurnished room, to let with board. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated at 392 South Washington street. se21-a[illegible]

BOARDING.—I wish board for myself and wife in a private family where there will be no other boarders. References exchanged. WM. B. BOSWELL, with Rawson & Bartlett. se21-a[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at Cairo, Ills, Laborers at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 133 So. Water street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. BABCOCK, Government Agent. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately two good carriage body makers. None but good workmen need apply. Address JAS. WITHEY, Jr., P. O. Box 873, Springfield, Ill. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—$25 000 more to extend an already extensive manufacturing business, established in 1853, and yielding good profit. A man with the above amount in money, can have a chance as active or silent partner in a business that pays. Address "Manufacturer," Drawer 6011 Chicago Ill. se21-a[illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Recruits for Cook County. You will receive your bounty according to law. Our office is 84 Dearborn street, Room 9. LEWIS & CO., (late Finley & Co.) se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—To say that there is not a District in the United States, "or any where else," having an equal number of men to raise, that is showing a better and doing as little as our own (Cook County) District to fill its quota. We respectfully suggest to the 128 or 14 8 men we would draw "prizes" are long, that just now is the most favorable time to procure substitutes. Don't wait for Cook County any longer. We're a big chance. We are authorized to "fill the quota," and will furnish one for you as low as possible. Call at our office, 132 South Clark street, next door to the Provost Marshal's office. ADAMS & SPRINGER. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Recruits for Cook County. Only a few days remain for you to enlist and receive the liberal bounty. Apply at once to J. A. COLBY & CO., 35 South Clark street. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—$600 Bounty paid to Recruits enlisting in the 15th U. S. Infantry. Recruiting Office, 123 Dearborn street. JOSEPH L. HORR, 1st Lieut. 15th Infantry, Recruiting Officer. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED.—Notice. Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1864. A Branch Office of the Surgeons has been established at the office of MURPHY & CO. There will be a surgeon in attendance at regular hours to examine recruits for the United States Navy. Five hundred ship carpenters and two hundred caulkers wanted. Good wages will be given. By order of JOHN W. HAGTY, Acting Vol. Lieut. U.S. Navy, Com. Rendezvous. se21-a[illegible]

WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063, or applying at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—50 Gunboatmen immediately. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in the basement, recruiting office of WM. MURPHY & CO. Call and get the highest bounty paid in the city, cash in hand.

WANTED—Recruits for the Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like for you to give us the last call, and it will then be for you to say if we cannot give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Representatives entering the U. S. service, for any period from one to three years. Choice of service and regiment given. Gunboat men taken for one, two and three years. If you wish honorable dealing give us a call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle street, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An iron gray pony, well broken to saddle and double harness. Can be seen at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery Stable, opposite the North Market.

FOR SALE—A new pedlar's wagon—a splendid affair. Also a second-hand top buggy, extremely roomy and in complete repair. Can be bought at one-half their value. Apply at 34 Lasalle street, or address Box 6196.

FOR SALE—Two thorough bred mares, from Long Island, N. Y., are for sale on reasonable terms. One is a mahogany sorrel seven years old, can shave less than three minutes, without training. Her dam was got by Rush's Eclipse, he by old Eclipse. She was sired by the Long Island Black Hawk. The other is a black mare, four years old; her dam was got by Rysdyke's Hamiltonian; was sired by the American Star, he by Sir Henry. Also, the furniture in the Prairie House, Tiskilwa, and the house to let or for sale. Inquire on the premises, at Tiskilwa Bureau county, Illinois, of JAS. H. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—500 barrels refuse salt, good for stock, hides, &c., on consignment, and for sale in lots, at low figures. Also, orders promptly filled for fine and coarse salt at the lowest market prices, by J. B. TAYLOR, 12 Lasalle street.

FOR SALE—Engine and boiler, 15 to 20 horse power, nearly new, and in prime running order. Also, 20 horse boiler, cheap. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington st.

FOR SALE—An office railing for sale cheap. Inquire at 162 State street.

FOR SALE—To be sold at a great sacrifice. A first-class Stereopticon and sixty-eight beautiful colored pictures of the war, suitable for traveling purposes or school exhibitions. Will be sold for less than half the original cost if applied for immediately. Address or inquire of E. L. PITCH, Variety Theatre, 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one open Clash Top Carriage, harness and team together or separate. To be seen at 219 Madison street, between Franklin and Wells. P. O. Box 4753.

FOR SALE—One Organ Harmonium, ten stops, four sets of reeds, suitable for a small church—Carhart & Needham's make of New York. A superb instrument. Price $400, will be sold for $200. Also one Double Reed Melodeon—Geo. A. Prince make. Price $100. Apply at 115 Lake st. N. GOOLD.

FOR SALE—To Merchant Tailors. A first-class stand, long lease and small stock of goods, with fixtures. For particulars address Post Office Box 64.

FOR SALE—One No. 1 Gates Hay Press—been run about two months. Inquire of C. F. HAWKINS, 209 South Water st., P. O. Box 3776.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine, cheap for cash—five horse power, is in complete running order. Can be seen at the Machine Shop, corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, or address P. O. Box 4205, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or exchange. One-half interest in a Flour and Saw Mill, on a durable stream, in Iowa, adjoining a county seat. One of the best country mills in the State. The interest open to a practical millwright. Will be exchanged for land near Chicago, or city property. For terms, &c., apply to F. C. ROLSHART & CO., 48 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE—A tip top 20 horse power Engine and Boiler, all in good order, and may be bought at a bargain. Apply at Marine Engine Works, corner of Franklin and Michigan sts., Chicago. JOHN MURPHY.

FOR SALE—A four year old mare, top buggy and harness, at Dutton's Livery Stable, on Franklin street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. A well furnished Restaurant, enjoying a well-paying and respectable custom. The restaurant is situated on the South Side in the midst of the business part of the city. A lease for a term of years will be transferred to the purchaser. Address E. JUSSEN, No. 15 Larmon Block. P. O. box 4366.

FOR SALE—500 tons of beater pressed wild hay, of superior quality, (better than timothy for cavalry and livery horses.) Will be delivered in cars, in lots to suit purchasers, at or within 65 miles of Chicago. Address "Drawer V," Laporte, Indiana.

FOR SALE—A new and well built Ice House, capable for 1500 bbls. beer or ale, together with lease for a term of years, of three adjoining lots, annual lease only $40 for the whole. A good copper kettle, cooler, several mash and fermenting tubs, rotary beer pump, horse power, three gearing, and belting. In short, everything necessary and ready to start business right off. Call and see for yourself at the Clybourne Avenue Brewery, at the terminus of Division street and Clybourne av. Horse railway.

FOR SALE—One of the best Stereoscopic Shows in the country. One that stands fifteen feet long and seven feet wide when put up. Shows 24 views and 15 large size war plates. Can be taken all to pieces in five minutes and packed all in trunk. Cost two hundred and fifty dollars will buy it and the trunk complete, and a large size painting. For particulars call at 174 North Jefferson street, or address Post Office Box 2359, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Watch, Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store, in one of the most desirable locations in the city, now doing a large trade. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. Hale, Real Estate and Commercial Broker, 98 Washington street, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—50 cords of best quality Grand Traverse Hemlock Bark, on Kirby, Carpenter & Co's Dock, near Kinzie street bridge, North Side. E. K. RICKFORD, corner of Lake and Water streets.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a wholesale and retail Grocery Store doing a good local, city and country trade; or will sell fixtures without the stock. For particulars address P. O. Box 834 for one week.

FOR SALE—An Electro Magnetic Machine, made by Dr. Jerome Kidder, patent Sept. 18, 1864. Battery in glass unused, and in perfect order. For sale cheap at GREGORY & CO'S, 81 Clark street.

FOR SALE—The lease stock and fixtures of a Family Grocery and Provision Store. Also the lease of the dwelling attached. Possession given immediately. Apply at 380 South Desplaines street, or through P. O. box 3169.

FOR SALE—A good new milch Cow kind and gentle. Apply at 102 South Water street. S. U. HOBSON & CO.

FOR SALE—A Coupee Carriage, but little used; is in perfect order and will be sold cheap. Apply to COAN & TEN BROEKE.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store for sale—one of the best paying stores, in one of the most flourishing cities of the central part of this State, doing a wholesale and retail business, increasing and profitable. An energetic business man, with a capital of $3,000 to $3,500, will find this a rare chance. Apply to BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Druggists, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A front parlor, closet and bedroom, (unfurnished) and board, at 215 South Clark street. A few day boarders can be accommodated at reasonable terms.

TO RENT—And for Sale. House 226 Third avenue to rent, containing 10 rooms in good repair, and furniture for sale. Good reasons given for selling out. Possession given the first of October. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—My house is too large. It is situated in a good locality with modern improvements, near the horse cars. I will sell my furniture on easy terms, or will exchange it for a lot, to any one who has a small, convenient house with improvements. Apply at 186 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Store on first floor, with or without furniture, and two rooms on 2d floor, arranged for a good dwelling, with water, gas &c., on Lake street. For particulars, address "W S T" Tribune office.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs on hand, on very favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, 95 Lake street.

Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase a low pressure second-hand, 7 inch bore motive boiler from 25 to 30 horse power. Address 4310, Chicago Post Office, giving size, number and diameter of flues.

WANTED—To invest $1,000, to wish to enter as partner in a retail business, or to purchase one that would pay well. If the above amount would be sufficient, and steady employment in the business will be given [illegible] BUSINESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A lady who is an experienced vocal music teacher, and who can give satisfactory reference, and take [illegible] Address a situation in a family where there are young children, to [illegible]. Also instruct young ladies in vocal music. Address "TEACHER," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a house with from eight to ten rooms, convenient to the cars. Any one having such a house, apply at 55 South Clark street, or address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A situation to drive a horse, by a young lady, who can write well, and who has taught [illegible]. Address "ALTO," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, a first rate patent harness maker, to carry on the business in a good country town. Good wages will be paid. For particulars inquire of CONNOLLY, WOOD & CO., 32 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Carriage Makers. Two first class wood workmen to go into Illinois. The best wages paid to good hands. Apply at CUNNINGHAM'S Carriage Repository, 67 and 69 Canal street, Chicago.

WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, &c., seeking situations should apply at the Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 9. Several situations open. Correspondence new system. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—From two to three thousand head of sheep to winter on shares. Address W. TURNER, Lincoln, Logan County.

WANTED—By a practical printer, a situation as Foreman or Job Printer in a good office. State price per week. References given. Address "J B," Chicago Type Foundry.

WANTED—A Teamster. One acquainted with the city and can come well recommended. Also a boy about fifteen years old to take care of a horse. One of good character and can bring reference. Inquire at 17 South Water st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, up stairs.

WANTED—Partner. A partner having from $100 to $500, to engage in a light and honorable business, and to come [illegible] an equal partner in a business already established with an income of from $600 to $10,000 per annum. [illegible] Address "E H," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Show Window by a young man, for a respectable business which does not interfere with any other trade. Address P. O. Box 4321, Chicago.

WANTED—A man and wife without children, to go on a farm. The man to understand farming, and the woman housework. Inquire at 89 South Water street.

WANTED—A furnished house. A gentleman with a small family wishes to rent on the first of October, a good, comfortable, well furnished house, in a good neighborhood. He is willing to pay a liberal price. For a good place. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3325.

WANTED—The highest price paid to recruits and substitutes for Cook County. Call immediately at our office, 132 South Clark street. ADAMS & SPRINGER.

WANTED—A lady who is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, wishes a permanent situation. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 3939.

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at the southwest corner of Union and Mitchell streets.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, with board, for a gentleman, wife and child, (11 months old,) and nurse. Address P. O. Box 6066, stating terms and location.

WANTED—Correspondence, by a couple of not "gay and festive young men," but two veteran soldier boys, [illegible] ... Oh, how dull is life without a wife, too long its minutes we have led. Now ladies, please write to us without delay, so that you will save the Union, and a soldier's return mail. No [illegible] refer to us in return. Address "R. C. W.," and W. M. [illegible], General Field Hospital, [illegible], Tenn.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable married woman, as housekeeper, or to do second work, or cook; is a good washer and ironer. Her one child [illegible]. Address Mrs. W. G. [illegible], P. O. [illegible]. No objection to the country. Call at [illegible] southwest corner of Eighteenth street and [illegible].

WANTED—A boy 15 or 16 years of age, to work in a Retail Grocery Store—one who can [illegible] [illegible] preferred. Call at store No. 485 State street.

WANTED—A Boy to assist in tending Bar at 17 Dearborn street. [illegible] early.

WANTED—By a young lady a situation in the city or country, in a family, as governess, either in reception room or teaching English and pictures. References given. Address "[illegible]," Tribune office.

WANTED—A lady qualified to teach English, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a school, or would teach in a family. Address "TEACHER," Box 755.

WANTED—By a small, family, a house of 5 or 6 rooms, or a part of a house, suitable for housekeeping, in a good neighborhood and within a [illegible] of the Court House. Rent must be moderate, or will [illegible] advance. Address, for one week, P. O. Box 1606.

WANTED—Situations for two girls, aged 14 and 15, to do chamber work or take care of children. Apply at No. 10 [illegible], or address "Young Men's Christian Association, Box 344.

WANTED—An Architectural Draughtsman. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as assistant bookkeeper, check or shipping clerk. Is well acquainted in the city, having lived here for the past five years. Good references given. Address "A S C," Post Office Box 1399.

WANTED—A man thoroughly qualified to take care of four horses, drive a buggy occasionally, and make himself generally useful. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 92 and 94 Washington street.

WANTED—Immediately, a man who wish to make $25 to $30 per week in a legitimate business, and a small investment of from $10 to $50, can do so by calling at 84 Dearborn street, Room 4, and examine one of the most valuable inventions of the age, never before introduced in the Western States. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, who will travel, or [illegible] engage in the business. Address F. T. CUSHING, 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 4.

WANTED—On the 1st of October, by a family of five, in a first class boarding house, with board, a pleasant parlor and two bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished. Location must be pleasant. Good references given. Address [illegible] 3556.

WANTED—On or before the 1st day of October, a small Cottage, or 4 or 5 rooms down stairs, suitable for housekeeping, for a small family—within fifteen minutes' walk of the Western Depot. Good references given. Address stating terms and location, P. O. Box 1437.

WANTED—I will assist those that will assist themselves. A few men with a capital of $10 to $500 to invest safely, can secure a good paying business by making immediate application at 56 Dearborn street, Room No. 4. F. T. CUSHING.

WANTED—To know why people will go and pay $5.00 per dozen for Card Photographs when they can get the same kind for $2 per dozen at BROAGS & CO'S, 136 South Clark street, corner of Madison, (and warranted as good,) as some think because they are cheap.

WANTED—By two respectable young men in the army, correspondence with some of the fair ladies of the North. Object, fun and mutual improvement. Send photographs, and receive one in return. All letters promptly answered. Address "W. D. McCORD or E. A. KENNEDY, Springfield, Tenn.

WANTED—To rent, by a small American family, a cottage, or part of a house. West Side preferred. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address "A N," Tribune office.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—By Boynton & Bleeker, fifteen men, who have had experience in cutting ship's knees and timber. Call at their office on Adams street, St. Louis railroad bridge, South Side.

WANTED—By a lady, graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Institute for Physical Education, Boston, an engagement as teacher of Light Gymnastics, in schools or private families. References given. Address "TEACHER," Box 2414.

WANTED—A partner in a good paying business, with a cash capital of two or three thousand dollars. A good offer to a man who has money and no business. Address for one week THOMAS PARKER, Box 3100.

WANTED—A Girl. A good cook, washer and ironer, by a small family. One who can come well recommended can have a good place, by calling at 319 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A medium sized second-hand safe. Address with price, &c., Box 2425.

WANTED—As chief clerk for an establishment having a very large correspondence, a man possessed of good intellect and acquirements, some legal knowledge and double entry bookkeeping. Must write a good plain, rapid hand and be able to put on paper the [illegible]. A good salary will be paid [illegible]. Applicants will require to furnish satisfactory references, and will state what their former business has been. None will be replied to except such as the situation is desired with. Address Post Office Box 738.

WANTED—Furnished House. On or before the first of October, a good furnished house located on the North or South Side. Any person having such a house can find a responsible tenant for it by addressing P. O. Box 4573.

WANTED—A situation by a man with thirteen years experience in the dry goods or cloth business. Permanent place more an object than salary. The best of references given. Address "J H," Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a capable and reliable young man. Writes a good hand, and has a general knowledge of bookkeeping. Address "A H," box 3466, Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner with a few thousand dollars, either silent or active, to engage in the Packing business. Great facilities, and the best of [illegible] in a Packing business centrally located. Address "B," box 1984, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A Wife. I wish to make the acquaintance of a modest Christian lady, between 18 and 30 years old, with a view to matrimony. [illegible] Ruth 1st, 16th and 17th verses. To such I can offer a good home and devoted heart. Best of references given. A photograph with letter will be returned, or if not desired. Letters confidential. C. B. ARTHUR, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a discharged officer, who has served his three years in the army. Commission, trade, or any kind of business preferred. References exchanged. Address [illegible] P. O. box [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished house (without board) for two gentlemen, in a good neighborhood or Michigan avenue [illegible] for which they will pay liberally. Address J. W. M., Third National Bank, Chicago. se21-a[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$.25
" " " (per quarter)	3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.00
" " " six months	1.25
Club of four copies, one year	7.00
" " ten "	15.00
" " twenty "	28.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR:	WILLIAM BROSS.
SEC. OF STATE:	SHARON TYNDALE.
AUDITOR:	O. H. MINER.
STATE TREASURER:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
SUP. PUB. INSTRUC:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—JOHN V. FARWELL,	8—JAS. O. CONKLING,
2—JASON S. MILLER,	9—WILLIAM WALKER,
3—JOHN V. EUSTACE,	10—THOS. W. HARRIS,
4—JAMES S. POGUE,	11—N. M. McCURDY,
5—JOHN J. BENNETT,	12—HENRY S. BAKER,
6—E. T. HOPKINS,	13—ZANAS S. CLIFFORD.
7—FRANKLIN BLADES,	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—B. C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
X—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Make Up Clubs

For the Presidential campaign of 1864 is now upon us. Every patriotic citizen will labor unceasingly to elect the Union National and State tickets. To do this is to save the nation; to fail, is to yield all we hold dear, to the Copperhead allies of the rebellion. Such a fearful calamity can—it must be averted. No agency can do more for the Union cause in the way of enlightening the people, than the Chicago TRIBUNE. We offer the campaign Weekly TRIBUNE to the Union men of this and adjoining States at the following rates, and hope our friends will at once make up clubs:

1 copy, Sept. 14 to Nov. 10	—	9 weeks		.50
20 "	Sept. 21 to Nov. 10	—	8 w.	4.50
30 "	" 21 to "	10	— 8 w.	[illegible]
50 "	" 21 to "	10	— 8 w.	11.00
100 "	" 21 to "	10	— 8 w.	[illegible]
20 "	Oct. 5 to "	10	— 6 w.	3.25
30 "	" 5 to "	10	— 6 w.	[illegible]
50 "	" 5 to "	10	— 6 w.	[illegible]
100 "	" 5 to "	10	— 6 w.	[illegible]

Copies will, in all cases, be sent for the time inclusive named in the card. Union men of the West, will you not at once order a package for distribution in your respective neighborhoods. Address, with cash in hand,

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SHALL OUR SOLDIERS VOTE?

[illegible] of the States now in the Union, so far as at present remembered, have made provision—or are in process of making it—that their soldiers in the field, as well as those at home on furlough, shall have the privilege of voting in the coming Presidential contest, with the exception of the two States of Illinois and Indiana. These two States had the misfortune, in that year of discouragement [illegible] the McClellan military dynasty, to elect each of them a Legislature of Copperheads. These bodies of men set themselves at work to aid their Southern partners in every way that their ingenuity could invent, and their courage dare undertake. They spent half of their sessions in plottings to carry these States out of the Union. Our Legislature did their best to create a military commission for the State, to take the control of our troops out of the hands of the Governor; so as to frustrate, at all events, so far as they were able, the objects of the war. To hinder, confuse, and thwart the raising and appointment of troops, was the study of their whole session; until at last they run their necks into a constitutional noose, which Gov. Yates was prompt to draw upon them; and so squelched the whole concern utterly and forever; to the joy of the whole loyal nation, and to the confusion of Copperheadism in this realm.

Such a Legislature should have made no provision by which our soldiers should have any voice in our elections is a thing not at all improbable, but well nigh inconceivable. And what is true of that body in this State is for the same reason true in Indiana. Gov. Seymour tried the same thing in New York, but the last Legislature passed a law which he dared not veto, submitting the question to the people, by whom it was overwhelmingly carried. A like case has just decided the question in the same way in Pennsylvania. And now the question is asked by the army and among the people, why should the soldiers of these two Western States be debarred a privilege accorded to all the rest of the army? Not surely that they have failed to do their duty in the field. No States have before them in the numbers of men furnished for the war, in the ratio of their populations; none have been more promptly into the field, or have done their duty better when there. They have been among the chief actors who have hewed the Mississippi out of the body of the Confederacy; they have kept, or regained the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee; and who have gained and now hold, the cities of Paducah and Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, into the very heart and bowels of the Confederacy. Yet these must not vote.

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The Copperhead press is horrified at such a thing as the soldiers coming home to vote, and the country will survive its horror. But why should it be, when the soldiers are all to vote for the young hero of the spade? If the papers of that ilk believe their own assertions, they will be delighted to have them come home, and we—will run our risk. Their voice is for the soldiers to come home and vote.

A COMPARISON.

The *National Intelligencer*, the principal McClellan organ in Washington, reinforcing itself with the authority of the *Army and Navy Journal*, the professional McClellan organ in New York, and calling to its aid Mr. Swinton of the New York *Times*, whom Gen. Grant expelled from his army for lying, and who has failed as a narrator of past events is now trying his hand on the future, came out recently with a five-column article to show how much better Gen. McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula was than Gen. Grant's recent campaign has been. The *Intelligencer* does not avow this to be the object [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII NO. 19. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. WEEKLY EDITION.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, ... Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8.

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor: RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
For Lieut. Governor: WILLIAM BROSS.
Sec. of State: SHARON TYNDALE.
Auditor: O. H. MINER.
State Treasurer: JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
Sup. Pub. Instruc.: NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of DuPage.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—... V. Farwell. 8—Jas. C. Conkling.
2—... S. Miller. 9—William Walker.
3—... V. Eustace. 10—Thos. W. Harris.
4—... S. Poage. 11—N. M. McCurdy.
5—... J. Bennett. 12—Henry S. Baker.
6—... T. Hopkins. 13—Enos S. Clifford.
7—Franklin Blades.

For Members of Congress.

At large—Samuel W. Moulton.
I—John Wentworth.
II—John F. Farnsworth.
III—E. B. Washburne.
IV—A. C. Harding.
V—Ebon C. Ingersoll.
VI—B. C. Cook.
VII—H. P. H. Bromwell.
VIII—Shelby M. Cullom.
IX—Hugh Fullerton.
X—E. Callahan.
XI—Jehu Baker.
XIII—A. J. Kuykendall.

Make Up Clubs.

The Presidential campaign of 1864 is now ... Every patriotic citizen will labor unceasingly to elect the Union National and State tickets. To do this is to save the nation; to fail, is to yield all we hold dear, to the Copperhead allies of the rebellion. A fearful calamity can—it must be averted. No agency can do more for the Union in the way of enlightening the people, than the Chicago TRIBUNE. We offer the Weekly TRIBUNE to the Union men of this and adjoining States at the following rates, and hope our friends will at once make up clubs:

Single copy, Sept. 14 to Nov. 10— 9 weeks... 50

20 copies	Sept. 21 to Nov. 10	— 8 w.	4.50
30 "	21 to "	10— 8 w.	6.75
50 "	21 to "	10— 8 w.	11.00
100 "	21 to "	10— 8 w.	20.00
20 "	Oct. 5 to "	10— 6 w.	3.75
30 "	5 to "	10— 6 w.	5.50
50 "	5 to "	10— 6 w.	9.00
100 "	5 to "	10— 6 w.	18.00

Copies will, in all cases, be sent for the ... inclusive named in the card. Union men of the West, will you not at once order ... for distribution in your respective neighborhoods. Address, with cash in advance,

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

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A COMPARISON.

The National Intelligencer, the principal McClellan organ in Washington, reinforcing itself with the authority of the Army and Navy Journal, the professional McClellan organ in New York, and calling to its aid Mr. ... of the New York Times, whom Gen. ... expelled from his army for lying, and ... failed as a narrator of past events ... trying his hand on the future, came ... recently with a five-column article to ... how much better Gen. McClellan's ... on the Peninsula was than Gen. ... campaign has been. The Intelligencer ... does not know this to be the object of its somewhat lengthy essay, but when we find a professedly loyal journal laying great stress upon the circumstance that there was a water route to Richmond, and that it would have been easy for Gen. Grant to have put his army down at Yorktown or White House in the first place, and thus have avoided all the tough work of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, we think it is easy to discern a meaning which may not happen to be expressed in words. This refrain was first chanted by the Richmond press in unison. It then went across the ocean and was echoed back by the rebel sympathizing journals of England and France, after which it was taken up by such organs as the *Army and Navy Journal* and the *National Intelligencer*. Let us see what it amounts to.

Certainly Gen. Grant could have landed his army on the peninsula. There he would have encountered the same enemy whom he met in the Wilderness, probably behind entrenchments more formidable than any which were found between the Rapidan and the Pamunkey. At any rate the same enemy would have been there, endowed with the same capabilities of resistance; and if it be conceded that the great object of aggressive war is to meet and overcome the enemy, the argument adopted by the *Intelligencer*, whether copied from its Richmond contemporaries or devised by its own wit, is either sheer childishness or downright impudence. "That bloody route," "those terrible losses," exclaims the *Intelligencer*. We know not why the same objurgations may not be applied to all the campaigns in history where there has been a disposition on both sides to fight. Indeed, there is one campaign, which we think will match it, where, on *one* side, the disposition to fight was not great. We refer to the campaign of 1862 on the Peninsula conducted by Major General McClellan.

The *Intelligencer* makes Gen. Grant's losses up to (but not including) the last assault on Petersburg, 68,200. We have taken some pains to ascertain what were General McClellan's losses on the Peninsula. We find they were **70,835**.

This information is derived by subtracting the number of men present for duty, at Harrison's Bar, July 15, 1862, from the whole number of men sent to Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. Mr. John Tucker, then Assistant Secretary of War, upon whom was devolved the duty of providing transportation for the Army of the Potomac, testifies (page 295, vol. 1, *Report on the Conduct of the War*) that the following troops were transported to Gen. McClellan:

Prior to 5th of April	121,500
Franklin's division	12,000
McCall's division	10,000
From Baltimore and Fortress Monroe	11,000
Part of Shields' division	5,000
Total	159,500

On page 296 of the same volume, Gen. Meigs estimates the number of men thus transported at 160,000. That these figures are approximately correct is shown by the consolidated report of the strength of the Army of the Potomac on the 30th of April, 1862 (page 328), and the Adjutant General's statement of the reinforcements sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the 15th of June, 1862 (page 345), to wit:

Aggregate strength 30th of April	130,378
Reinforcements present for duty to 15th June	32,360
	162,738
Deduct Franklin's division, twice counted	11,332
	151,406
Add Shields' division, sent after 15th June	5,000
	156,406

We will now let Gen. McClellan tell us how many men he had fit for duty on the 15th of July, 1862, at Harrison's Bar. We quote from his dispatch of that date to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15th, 1862.

"I find from official reports that I have present for duty: officers, 3,815; enlisted men, 85,850; in all present for duty, 88,665."—*Report on the Conduct of the War, page 343.*

Hence the result:

Whole number of men sent to General McClellan	159,500
Number of men fit for duty at Harrison's Landing	88,665
Losses	70,835

The *Intelligencer* bewails loudly the casualties of the first week of Gen. Grant's campaign, embracing the two battles in the Wilderness and the principal share of the fighting at Spottsylvania, which it estimates at 35,000. This is about the same number that Gen. McClellan lost by disease alone in the Warwick and Chickahominy marshes. On page 345 of the volume already quoted from, we find a statement from the Adjutant General of the Army, compiled from Gen. McClellan's official returns, of the comparative strength of the Army of the Potomac on the 1st day of April, and the 20th day of June, 1862, from which we learn that there were only 115,102 men present for duty on the day last mentioned. All of Gen. McClellan's reinforcements had reached him before the 20th of June except the 5,000 of Shields' division. In other words, he had received, first and last, 154,500 men prior to that date. His losses therefore had been 39,398. But, only three engagements had taken place up to this time, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Our losses at Williamsburg were about 2,200, and at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks less than 5,000 each. If we suppose they amounted to 9,000 in all, (and this is a liberal allowance, which will easily cover the skirmishes on the road,) we have losses to the number of **30,398** men *not by battle*. And we may add that no field of battle ever presented a more appalling spectacle than did the typhoid hospitals at Yorktown during the spring and early summer of 1862.

It is not our purpose to compare results. That would be impossible while the results of General Grant's campaign are still pending. We may say, however, that while General Grant has been inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy at every step, we never heard that the rebel army lost thirty-three thousand men by disease while General McClellan was dragging up from Fortress Monroe to the Chickahominy, or that they suffered more than usual from that cause. Nor should we, in any case, deem that a brilliant campaign in which the comparative advantages were measured by the ravages of fever in the contending armies. We may say further, that Gen. Grant has not yet been put to flight by his adversary, and we firmly believe that, if he had been, he would not have sought to cover up his misfortunes by calling them "change of base." We may add also that, since the collision in the Wilderness, Gen. Lee has had no stomach for a field engagement with his adversary. The fight has been taken out of him, and his so often victorious and advancing legions cannot now be found outside their earthworks. The *Intelligencer* will admit that this constitutes a difference between the two campaigns under consideration.

M'CLELLAN ON "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

If it were possible to bring the rebellious States back into the Union by any means other than by the force of arms—if we concede, by way of argument, that all their acts and declarations are false, that Secretary Benjamin's official letter declaring that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation is an indispensable preliminary to any negotiations, is mere fustian; that the rebels mean Union when they say Disunion, and peace when they say war—it becomes interesting to inquire what terms they might be induced to accept. "Restore them their *constitutional rights*," say the Democrats. "Re-establish the Union, and guarantee *for the future* the constitutional rights of every State; the Union is the *one condition* of peace, we ask no more," says Gen. McClellan in his letter of acceptance.

Gen. McClellan implies two things in this significant paragraph: 1st, that the South has not had its constitutional rights in the past; 2d, that if he could have the Union restored he would give the rebels a blank sheet of paper upon which to write their conditions. Neither of these things are admitted by the loyal people of the United States, and it becomes them to weigh well the words here quoted before they give their voice for the candidate who uttered them. What "constitutional rights" does Gen. McClellan conceive have been denied the South heretofore? Perhaps Jeff. Davis can help us to answer the question. It is within the recollection of all that in the month of February, 1860, a caucus of Democratic Senators was held for the purpose of determining the constitutional rights of the South in the Territories. Senator Davis was the chairman of that caucus, and he introduced in the Senate the famous resolutions which prefigured the disruption of the Charleston Convention and the secession of the Gulf States. The resolutions are found on page 658 of the *Congressional Globe*, 1st session, 36th Congress. The fourth resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the *constitutional right* of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

As Gen. McClellan belonged to the Breckinridge party in 1860 it may be presumed that the dogma embodied in Davis' resolution is one of the "Constitutional rights" heretofore withheld from the South which he is anxious to secure to them. It is still further evident that he would now concede it to them because he says that *the Union* is the one condition of peace. Senator Douglas grappled the monstrous progeny of the Senate caucus as soon as it was brought forth, and he did not cease to combat it as long as he lived. It is a matter of the plainest history, so recent that nobody has forgotten it, that Davis & Co. rent the Democratic party asunder, for the declared reason that they could not get their "constitutional right" to carry slavery into the Territories, and have it protected there by the Federal Government. When Gen. McClellan urges us to give the South their constitutional rights in the future, we ask him if this is the right he refers to? Being the vital, and indeed the only point in controversy when secession began, we conclude that it is. Then we say that the loyal people are not ready to yield to that demand. We say that they are less ready to yield to it now than they were four years ago. We say further that the friends and followers of Stephen A Douglas are not prepared to kneel to his assassins and confess that they were right when they brought him to the block at Charleston.

No! This great controversy is not to be settled till it is settled right. The division has gone beyond the remedies of patch work. Our enemies know it full well, and hence their unvarying demand that we shall recognize secession as an accomplished fact before we talk of peace. Though we humble ourselves as low as the Chicago Convention, and the Chicago candidates would humble us—though we admit that we were wrong in 1860, when we refused to protect slavery in the territories, and hence that we had been murderers ever since—they will have no Union with us. The question is committed to the arbitrament of the sword, and by the decision both we and they must abide.

The Day-Star.

Maine cast a very full vote despite the absence of at least ten thousand of her voters in the Union armies. The Union party carries the State, of course, and by just about the majority of last year, re-electing Governor Cony by some 17,000 majority, and putting John Lynch (Union) in the place of Lorenzo D. M. Sweat (Democrat) in the next House of Representatives by about 1,000 majority. (Sweat carried the district in 1862 by 127 majority; but that was a blunder not to be repeated.) The whole delegation in the next Congress will be Unionist, including a Senator in place of Wm. P. Fessenden. The Representatives will stand as follows:

District 1—John Lynch, of Portland.
2—Sidney Perham, of Paris.
3—James G. Blaine, of Augusta.
4—John H. Rice, of Foxcroft.
5—Frederick A. Pike, of Calais.

The Legislature is of course Unionist, "all hollow."

Maine has voted for Governor at the six last State elections as follows:

	Republican.		Democrat.		Maj.
1859	Morrill	57,221	Smith	45,307	12,914
1860	Washburne	69,464	Smart	51,378	18,091
1861	do	57,475	Peace dem. 21,110; War dem. 19,382		16,983
1862	do	45,534	Peace dem. 29,601; War dem. 7,178		9,020
1863	Cony (Un.)	68,299	Bradbury	50,583	17,716

We estimate the vote of this year a little higher than that of last. The majority, so far as received, is slightly increased, but will not vary much from that of last year.

Vermont.

We have returns from 155 towns, comprising about three fourths of the popular vote. The Union gain in these towns is 2,197; the Democratic gain, 384; whole gain, 2,581. The Union gain on majority is 1,813. The 89 towns to come in will probably bring our majority up to a little over 20,000. Last year it was 17,651. We notice that the Democratic journals resort to the same trick as last year—making comparisons of the vote with 1862, when their party made no contest, polling only 3,911 votes in all the State; whereas, in 1856 they had 16,594, in 1860, 14,000, and in 1863 almost 12,000. Considering that Vermont soldiers do not vote, and that the perfect certainty of easy success makes our friends indifferent in the canvass, we have ample reason to be satisfied with the result in the Green Mountain State.

Two or Three Facts.

The Copperheads assert that Mr. Lincoln has needlessly prolonged the war; history will say that General McClellan has done more to prolong the war than any other man in the North.

The Copperheads complain that Mr. Lincoln has sanctioned arbitrary arrests; history will say that General McClellan was the first man in the North, or among the first, to authorize and direct such arrests.

The Copperheads charge it as one of Mr. Lincoln's chief crimes that he has favored emancipation; history will show that foremost among the practical supporters of such a policy was General McClellan.

The Copperheads have abused Mr. Lincoln for resorting to a draft to fill up the Union ranks; history will say that the first man to advise a draft was General McClellan.

Copperhead Forgery.

The Copperhead managers are circulating a handbill of which the following is a copy:

VOTERS, READ THIS!

Extract from a Speech delivered by the Hon. Danl. Webster, in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th of March, 1850.

"If the infernal Fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will over-ride the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make Laws to suit themselves. They will lay violent hands on those who differ with them politically in opinion, or dare question their infallibility, bankrupt the country, and finally deluge it with blood."

Let no one be misled by the above. Daniel Webster's 7th of March speech is in print, and there is no such passage in it. It is a bold forgery.

Slaves Freed by the Rebellion.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

In commenting, in last evening's *Transcript*, on Jeff Davis' statement to Mr. Gillmore, that "You (we) have already emancipated nearly two million of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest," you express the fear that Davis overstated the number. If you glance at the following statistics from the last census, you will perceive that he was much nearer the truth than he usually is. In June, 1860, there were in

Kentucky, slaves	225,490
Maryland	87,188
Delaware	1,797
Missouri	114,965
Tennessee	275,784
Virginia	490,887
At least one half of them are freed, say	550,000
Add to this from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, at least 200,000 men, and 400,000 women and children, say	600,000
And we have a total of	[illegible]

All of these blacks are practically free, and the sum total will no doubt surprise your readers as much as it has me. One and a half millions of slaves made free, and yet the peace men say we have accomplished nothing by the war! J. R. G.

Mr. Gilmore puts the figures too high. All the slaves of Kentucky are not free, nor the half of them. One third of the slaves of Tennessee are yet in servitude. The number freed in Virginia will not exceed 125,000, and the estimate for the other States is certainly 200,000 too high. We suppose that about one million of slaves have obtained their freedom since the war began. McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, proposes, if elected, to kidnap and return them all to bondage in order to propitiate the rebels.

☞ We find the following paragraph in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8d inst:

GEN. JOHN H. WINDER.—This officer, well known in this city, has been removed from command at the post of Andersonville, Georgia, we learn, for "incapacity and inhumanity to prisoners."

This paragraph amounts to a confession of the truth of all the charges which have been made in relation to the inhuman treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville. Possibly, now that Winder is removed, their confinement may be made more tolerable.

☞ The first installment of the new Atlantic (submarine) cable arrived at New York on Saturday in the bark Maria, from London. It is between three and four hundred miles in length, and is consigned to Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

From Sherman's Army.

The Great Battle of Sept. 1.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
IN THE FIELD, NEAR LOVEJOY'S, GA., Sept. 3, 1864.

The fierce effort to break the front of the Army of the Tennessee and its bloody repulse by the 15th corps, with the movements and dispositions of the other corps which finished the day's work of the 31st, have been already narrated.

The day closed with the army disposed as follows: The extreme left, the 23d corps, lay along the railroad with the left of the corps two miles south of Rough and Ready Station; adjoining it on the right was the 4th corps. These corps fronted east. Between the right of the 4th corps and the left of the Army of the Tennessee was an interval of some six miles, which was covered by the 14th corps which lay west of Flint River, massed near Renfro's House, so as to cover the trains and act as a reserve in case of necessity. In front of the left and center were no works of any great importance. The Army of the Tennessee held the right, with the front of one corps, the 15th its left, supported by Bryant's brigade, of Woods' division of the 17th corps, and its left a refused line running back towards the river, held by a division of Ransom's 16th corps. The extreme left was covered by Garrard's cavalry, and the extreme right by that of Kilpatrick.

During the night Gen. Sherman's orders were issued for the battle of the succeeding day—the 1st.

The 17th corps was thrown across the river as a reserve to the Army of the Tennessee. The front of the Army of the Tennessee was close up to the rebel line, which was heavily intrenched and fortified with parapets, abatis and palisades. If my explanation of the positions has been understood, it will be seen that the main rebel position, which at the close of the battle of the 31st, was occupied by the divisions of Hardee and Lee, was in a line in front of the railroad, and curving from a point near it north of Jonesboro' in a southwesterly course towards Flint River, opposite to and covering that village. There was a line of rifle pits running back at right angles with the rebel right, and protecting their flank.

According to the plan of battle, as set forth in Gen. Sherman's orders, the 4th Corps was to move south along the railroad, starting at daylight of the 1st, the 23d Corps following it closely—both corps to move in fighting trim, with no transportation except ambulance and ammunition trains. By the time that the head of column of the 4th Corps had reached an attacking position, the 14th Corps was to have crossed Flint River and moved into position on the right of the 4th Corps. The two corps—the 14th and 4th—were then to assault the enemy's position on the right flank. So much of the Army of the Tennessee as was in position was to make a demonstration at the same time for the purpose of detaining the rebels in their main line of works.

At an early hour in the morning of the 1st of September Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas moved down to the right near the Headquarters of Gen. Howard—near the field of the expected battle. All night and through the whole forenoon the rebels were spiteful and kept up a wicked fire. To such demonstrations our troops replied. The lines were at short distances, and the men, engaged in exciting picket firing, resorted to all the strategy and *finesse* of experienced skirmishers to save themselves and kill their adversaries. All along the lines the fire of musketry was equal to a heavy skirmish. Occasionally the batteries would break loose, and at each good shot the infantry would cheer lustily. So the morning passed.

Soon after 11 the 14th Corps crossed the river, drove a few rebel outposts in, and readily took the position assigned them on the left of the Army of the Tennessee.

Jutting out from the hills on the west bank of Flint River is a high spur, a naked promontory of equal height with the dividing ridge along which the railroad runs. From it the positions of both armies were in full view, excepting at those points where the lines ran through the patches of timber which alternated with the open fields. On the left, across an open field, the railroad was in view, and on the right, over Osterhaus' lines, through a thick grove of oaks, the white spire of a church at Jonesboro glistened in the tropical sun. When I passed the church, after the battle, it was scarred and pierced with balls. Under the impression that it was a rebel lookout, our riflemen had made it an especial target. The silent suggestions of the lofty spire were unheeded in the two days of battle. The church was the hospital of one army, its steeple the target of the other. This spur, which stood out towards the left of the arc which the lines formed at mid-day, was the headquarters of Generals Sherman, Howard and Thomas. Logan and Ransom and Stanley and Davis and Schofield were with their Corps, in their field.

The calculations of the Generals were, that, by mid day, the 4th corps would be up to its position. But one, two and three o'clock passed, and Stanley had not arrived with his command. The 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th were all in their places waiting anxiously for the assault upon the rebel flank. But still it came not. The 14th corps moved its right around and relieved the three regiments and two batteries of the 17th corps on the left of the 15th, and established a connection with the army of the Tennessee, and Blair was ordered to move his (17th) corps around to the right of the 16th, where the rough-riders of Kilpatrick lay. Everything looked as if Sherman must win a splendid victory and a field crowned with glorious results. There was great anxiety during the hours that passed after Davis took his position. Watches soon after consulted; signal officers peered into the distant fields from the tops of high trees; staff officers plunged at full speed into the thick forest between the river and railway with orders to Stanley; and eager ears listened every hour more intently and anxiously for the guns of the 4th corps. The corps was coming, but all too leisurely. It came, but it came too late.

Meanwhile the hours for battle were passing. It was after three when the 17th Corps had moved towards the right. At a quarter before four the 14th Corps, which had kept up a fierce artillery duel with two rebel batteries posted on the opposite side of the open field in their front, moved out to attack. The rebels were behind a strong rifle pit in the woods, a few yards from the field. The line was held by Garvin's Brigade of Clayton's Division, Hardee's Corps, and a six gun battery of Napoleons, (12 pounders), and a four gun battery of 20 pounder Parrotts. Your correspondent with that Corps will furnish you with the details of brigade, regimental and individual conduct. Advancing his attacking columns under such cover as the rolling grounds, and the wood skirting the field afforded, Davis formed his lines with great precision under a terrible fire, which seemed to almost sweep the field, and away they rushed towards the rebel line. A severe and wicked fire met them and the first line wavered, became disordered and was repulsed.

It was a fierce and stubborn battle. The dust of the dry cornfield, and the smoke of the guns filled the air and enveloped the combatants, so that for the moment of fierce decisive strife one could see only the occasional gleam of a banner or the flash of guns and shell—clear and distinct above all the other din of battle, the cheers and yells of the combatants could be heard. Presently the noise ceased; the heavy pall of smoke and dust drifted leisurely away, and we saw our troops moving across the field again in three splendid lines. Simultaneously with this attack Logan opened fire on his whole front. The struggle of the 14th corps was to be renewed, and it was of the first importance that all the troops in the works should be held there. Davis's troops drove the enemy thrice into and out of their works, and captured Gen. Garvin, a great part of his brigade, and the ten guns. Clayton's division attempted to retake the batteries, and were assisted by Gist's brigade of Walker's division. For an hour the battle in the woods was fierce, but the 14th held its captures and the position. Gen. Gist—was severely wounded.

If at that time the 4th corps had been in the position assigned to Gen. Stanley, and had moved promptly on the left of Davis the greater portion of Hardee's command must have been captured. There never was a better opportunity for the annihilation of a command than the field that Johnston presented at 4 o'clock that afternoon. Who was in the fault it is not my province here, and in a news letter to discuss, I simply give your readers the facts. If there was fault, either of head or heart, there are proper authorities to ascertain the author and provide against the recurrence of such failure in the future.

The day was too far advanced when Kimball's brigade of Newhouse's division of the 4th corps came up to attempt any new movements or renew the attack, and the day closed with a tremendous shelling of the rebel positions by Logan's and Ransom's batteries. The results of the day's work, although every one could see and believe that they might have been more decisive, were very satisfactory. Our troops had assaulted successfully, carried the enemy's position, captured Brig. Gen. James Garvin, 865 men, and ten guns—four of the Loomis battery which Rosecrans lost at Chicamauga.

Of their loss in killed and wounded I have no reliable data. It must have been severe, but was probably less than the day before, for the reason that the line of fire was shorter by at least two divisions. Beside we were the assaulting party, which usually suffers most heavily. A rebel surgeon, left with a few of their wounded, states that their loss in the two days was about five thousand.

During the night the whole of the camp was awakened by the sound of a tremendous cannonade. The sounds came from the direction of Atlanta, in which direction we could see the light of a conflagration. We learned in the morning that the rebels were engaged in destroying their ammunition and hastily evacuating their Gate City. Strange as it may seem to your readers, when the announcement was made of the evacuation of Atlanta, it produced no great excitement among the officers and men, who labored so long and severely for its consummation.

At about half-past three in the morning it was discovered that the rebels were leaving their works in front of the 15th and 16th corps. So soon as the skirmishers could see, they were advanced, the skirmishers of the rebel rear guard were found in the village, and driven through it. A train loaded with two thousand rebel wounded, and drawn by two locomotives was just leaving, or rather it left hastily without removing all of the wounded from the hospitals. The troops moved into town by corps at once, received their orders from Gen. Sherman, whose headquarters for the time was at the house of an old scrivener, who had a contract for subsisting Federal prisoners. It was ascertained that Lee's corps moved out on the first by the McDonough road, and that Hardee moved along the railroad southward. The 23d corps moved out on the McDonough road, the 4th corps along the railroad, the 15th on the country road west of the railroad, and the 17th on the extreme right, the 14th is reserve to the Army of the Cumberland. The 16th subsequently became the reserve to the Army of the Tennessee.

The 4th division of the 15th corps, Wood's division of the 17th, and Col. Hotchkiss of the 2d division of the 4th being in advance. Three-fourths of a mile from the old works Walcot's brigade of the 15th corps struck the rebel rear guard and drove it without a halt into a bottom near Cedar Bluffs. From the crest of the hill opposite the rebel position it was an open field across the bottom lands and up the hill to the rebel works. The rebels had a strong skirmish line along the morass and extending over the high ground in Wood's front, and had already opened a few batteries. Gen. Sherman came on the ground while the dispositions were being made. In the rear of Wolcott's brigade Gen. Logan formed Oliver's brigade in line of battle. Osterhaus deployed a second line of battle, forming the remainder of his division in columns. While Wood advanced through the timbers on the right, Logan advand his lines' Gen. Wolcott pushed his skirmishers through the marsh and charged up the hill capturing the rebels in their rifle pits.

The enemy was found to be behind heavy works on a cannonading position. The 4th, 15th and 17th corps moved the heads of their columns up within from 300 to 600 yards of the rebel works and threw up a line of works. The works were deemed too strong to venture an assault.

During the pursuit they captured about 250 prisoners at Jonesboro. In the hospital at Jonesboro there were 297 enlisted men wounded and 32 officers. Two caissons for 6 pounder guns, two wagon loads of 12-pounder ammunition, two ammunition chests and several thousand stand of small arms were captured.

A private of the 26th Illinois, James Parsons, captured the two horses and negro servant of Gen. Gist. In the holsters was a pair of revolvers marked Brigadier General S. K. Gist. JACK.

ATLANTA.

HOW IT WAS WON AND OCCUPIED.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
IN THE FIELD, NEAR LOVEJOY'S, September 3rd, 1864.

If the readers of the TRIBUNE will look at a map of the State of Georgia they will find on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, in Clay county, twenty-seven miles south of Atlanta, the station near which I date my letter. The reason why this grand army came here you will have learned from the announcement of the evacuation of Atlanta and its occupation by the troops which were left at the Chattahoochee when Sherman moved down into the enemy's country. The magnificent result is of course known; how, by whom, with what loss of life and limb, and through what labors and exposures it is the province of your correspondents to narrate. I mean the correspondents who remained with the army.

My letter of the 27th gave the details of the movements by which the army was withdrawn from its position in front of Atlanta and the East Point Railroad.

A better understanding of the general movement may be attained by a recapitulation of the whole. The army was in an intrenched position, its left, the 4th corps, resting at the Howard House, northeast of Atlanta and near the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad—thence the line ran around the north and west sides of the city and southeast along the line of the East Point Road the extreme right—the 23rd corps lying across Utoy Creek, about seven miles from Atlanta and at the point where it was refused some three miles and a half from the railroad. Commencing on the extreme left the corps were in the following order: 4th corps, Maj. Gen. Stanley; 20th corps, Brig. Gen. Williams, commanding; 16th corps, Brig. Gen. Ransom commanding; 17th corps, Maj. Gen. Blair; 15th corps, Maj. Gen. Logan; 14th corps, Maj. Gen. Davis; 23rd corps, Maj. Gen. Schofield. This line was long and heavily entrenched.

Gen. Kilpatrick returned from his raid around the rear of the enemy's position. The expedition crossed the Macon Railroad at Jonesboro, and in the various maneuverings of his force Gen. Kilpatrick obtained very full and practical knowledge of the country—its streams—hills—between the West Point and the Macon roads as far south as Fairburn, on the former, and Fayetteville on the latter. This, with the knowledge which had been obtained from other sources, gave much information as to the topography of the country as was necessary for the execution of Gen. Sherman's strategy. The 23d and 24th of August were employed in the preparation of the army for the movement, the ordnance and commissary trains were filled up, the field hospitals south of the river were removed to Marietta. All surplus transportation, baggage, men not fit for duty, in fact all the impediments which had accumulated during the quasi siege were sent across the river, and the army was "stripped to the buff" for a march to fight, or a foot-race. Two refused lines were made the first at the left of the 15th corps; the second at the left of the 23d corps. These lines it should be understood were lines of defensive works, were heavy parapets with embrasures for artillery, extending back from the offensive line which was to be evacuated, and at nearly a right angle with it. This line was designed to cover the withdrawal of the troops from the old line beyond it.

All necessary preparations having been made, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 25th the movement commenced. All the corps on the left of the 15th were withdrawn from their position—the trains and reserves having moved during the day. The 20th corps moved to the Chatahoochee into works designed to hold the crossings and cover our depots at Marietta and the railroad and bridge. The 4th corps moved to the right bivouacking in the rear of the 14th, so massed that it could be used in case Hood ventured out of his works. The 16th and 17th corps moved behind the refused line in the rear and to the left of the 15th corps. All these movements were accomplished with great success, and without loss. The enemy, according to their papers, did not discover the movement until after daylight, and even then were very cautious, ventured out very slowly, with fear and trembling of some mysterious strategy.

During the day the army lay still—that is no general movements were made, but an immensity of hard work was done in making roads, building bridges and moving trains.

On the night of the 26th, the army of the Tennessee, the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, and the 14th corps, withdrew from their positions and moved to the right. The army of the Tennessee moved to the extreme right of the army, beyond the right of the 23d corps, the 14th corps bivouacking in the rear of the left, and the 4th in the rear of the right of the 23d corps. This movement occupied the whole night. So far as the army of the Tennessee was concerned, the march did not terminate with the dawn of day. Passing the right of the 23d corps, it broke off to the southeast, moving in two columns. The 16th corps moved on the Sand Town road and the main road, towards Fairburn; the 15th on a road principally of its own construction, and the 17th following the 16th on the main road, and acting as reserve to the right wing of the army. The 14th corps moved after the army of the Tennessee passed on the Sand Town road, by a road parallel and to the left of the 15th corps, and the 4th corps on another road, between the 23d and 14th. The heads of these columns crossed Camp Creek at different hours in the afternoon, so that by night the army had a front tolerably well connected, on the south side of Camp Creek, and parallel to the railroad, from East Point to Fairburn.

On the 28th, the army of the Tennessee and the 14th and 4th corps, moved forward in the same order as of the day before, to the Montgomery & Atlanta Railroad, the right at night resting near Fairburn. The enemy had Armstrong's brigade of cavalry on the north side of the road up which the 15th corps moved.

The advance of the right wing, and covering the right flank, was performed by Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry. Kilpatrick drove them in with a dash, the rebel cavalry fleeing incontinently. Reaching a safe distance from our advance, Armstrong opened with a battery at long range. One shot took off the arm of the Adjutant of the 30th Illinois, but beyond that no casualties resulted. Kilpatrick made another charge, and the battery, mounted chivalry and Armstrong, all went at great speed across Morning Creek. Towards night the army was in position across the railroad. It was ascertained that, notwithstanding the immense Nashville-reported damage of the road by the Rousseau raid, the road was in working order and trains were running. A train passed over it that morning. Accordingly Gen. Sherman ordered a thorough destruction of the road in our front. It was the work of a night, and as thorough a piece of destruction as was ever perpetrated. The ties were torn up and burned, the rails heated and bent around trees, and, when cooled, twisted and bent back and broken. That road cannot be repaired with those materials.

Gen. Schofield was to have moved out of his old position during the night, and down so that his right should connect with the left of the 4th Corps. For some reason the Corps was not withdrawn. The army therefore lay still on the 29th. What the reasons were for Gen. Schofield's delay I am not informed. In the forenoon of the 29th, the 23d Corps moved on by its old position and up to the left of the line. On the morning of the 30th the whole army advanced in the order I have here indicated. The 15th and 16th Corps, having the advance skirmished for a distance of ten miles, driving the rebels across Flint River with small loss. On the 31st, Lee's Corps assaulted the 15th, and was repulsed with great loss—Gen. Anderson mortally wounded, Gen. Corning killed, two Colonels and three Lieutenant Colonels killed. Our loss was ninety-three. On the 1st of September the 14th moved in on the rebel right, and captured ten guns, Gen. Grovan and 1,000 prisoners. The rebels retreated in the night. JACK.

NEAR LOVEJOY'S, GA., Sept. 3.

The courier came too early for your correspondent. In the midst of the narrative of the movement from the Montgomery to the Macon Railroad, he started and my tale came to a brevity. Incomplete and unfinished, it was mailed, and we proceed with the expedition.

The army moved in the following order: The 23d Corps on the left, then the 4th, 14th, 15th and 16th. The heads of columns were so moved as to be as nearly as practicable on the same line and within supporting distance of each other. The Army of the Tennessee—the right—was ordered to move in the direction of Jonesboro, and the 23d Corps in the direction of Rough and Ready. Reference to the map will show that the distance which the right had to travel was much greater than that of the center and left—the movement being in the nature of a right half, with the 23d Corps acting as the pivot.

The Army of the Tennessee was ordered to reach Flint river at a point about one and a half miles south from Jonesboro. Promptly, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, Gen. Howard moved his command out, the 15th Corps, with Gen. Hazen's division in advance, taking the main road, and the 16th Corps moving along the Fayetteville road nearly to Morning creek, and thence moving through the fields and woods on the right of the 15th. The 17th Corps followed as reserve. Kilpatrick had the advance of the right wing, and covered the flank with his cavalry.

About two miles from the railroad the videttes of the rebel cavalry were found and readily driven. Near Morning creek, a small tributary of Flint river, the rebels had thrown up a barricade across the road, and attempted to make a stand. It was, however, but a short story, the cavalry running them readily down into the bottom. They, however, were stubborn, and made barricades of railroad logs at every good position along the road. Gen. Hazen had an advanced guard of two regiments of infantry. At every point where the rebels halted, while the cavalry engaged them in front, a column of infantry was sent through the fields towards the flank of the rebel cavalry, and the rebels at once withdrew. At one position, near Bethsaida Chapel, the rebels dismounted and fought stubbornly behind two lines of works. They were, however, forced to withdraw, leaving their dead on the field—among them a Captain and two Lieutenants. At Shoal creek they made a determined stand, opening a four gun battery upon the head of Logan's column. Battery A, 1st Illinois, was put in position, and, after a sharp fire, the rebel battery withdrew. Armstrong's position at that time was in thick woods, near the top of a considerable hill which rises from the east bank of Shoal creek. Gen. Kilpatrick dismounted the 92d Illinois, and it, with the 54th Ohio, charged the rebel barricade and drove them out and over the hill. After this treatment, Armstrong made but feeble resistance. Logan's column moved rapidly forward, until the rebels halted again near Flint river. From this position the 92d Illinois (mounted infantry) drove them, charging in splendid style. Armstrong fell back across the river. Logan's column followed, and at dark the 15th Corps, preceded by Kilpatrick, was all on the east side of Flint river. The corps lost, during the day's work, 22 men killed and wounded. The 16th Corps, which was moving on the right of the 15th, was not able to keep the head of the column quite up to that of the 15th, being delayed by the making of roads. It did not meet with as much opposition, but its cavalry advance was engaged in the affair near Shoal Creek—the 2d Iowa cavalry loosing its Major shot through the lungs, and about 20 men killed and wounded. The 14th Corps which moved on the left of the road met with no opposition. At any rate I heard no firing. Its advance did not reach the river that day. The distance marched by the right wing was about 13 miles in a hot day. Its advance was continually engaged with the rebels.

The 15th Corps and a division of the 16th Corps, went into position after dark and intrenched it as well as they could.

In the morning of the 31st the lines were adjusted, the works strengthened, and the batteries put in position. On the left of the line of the 15th Corps there was discovered a hill which was a military position of great importance. In fact the railroad being our present objective point it was the most important in the field. Gen. Hazen at an early hour moved his Division, the Second, up to and occupied the hill without opposition, and at once employed his whole available force in intrenching it.

When the army of the Tennessee pushed its advance across Flint River, there were at Jonesboro but a division of Hardee's Corps and a Brigade of cavalry. Two hours more of daylight would have been entirely sufficient to have thrown the advance across the railroad. During the night and morning the remainder of Hardee's and Lee's Corps came down. Hardee moved to our right and Lee remained about Jonesboro, occupying and strengthening the works in the front of the 15th Corps. That the affair of the afternoon may be better understood, I will recapitulate our position. The 15th Corps occupied high grounds, partly open but generally wooded; near the crest on its right was the first division, Gen. Osterhaus; in the center the 4th division, Gen. Harrow; and on the left the 2d division, Gen. Hazen. The line was long and thin, and with small reserves. On the right of the Corps Gen. Ransom had a division of the 16th Corps, the line refused towards the river.

About noon the 17th Corps was massed as reserve on the opposite side of the river. General Hazen discovered that the enemy was moving towards his left and massing in his front. He at once reported these movements to General Logan, who obtained from General Howard, Bryant's Brigade of Wood's Division of the 17th Corps. These troops, with the 26th Iowa and 76th Ohio, of Osterhaus' Division, were at once moved to the left, and in support of Hazen. A Brigade of the 16th Corps was moved into the rear, and in support of the 1st Division. During the morning, and middle of the day, there was pretty heavy musketry firing along the lines, and at times heavy cannonading. The skirmishers were well advanced, and the casualties, for that kind of warfare, pretty severe.

About three in the afternoon, the rebels opened a furious cannonade along the whole front. Up to this time they had not opened a single piece of artillery. But now they made up well for their lost time. Shell flew from all directions and making, in the peculiar state of the atmosphere, the deep valley along Flint river fairly alive with the noises of cannon and exploding shell, the sounds mingling and roaring up and down the stream, until one almost forgot the direction whence they came or the errand they were on. Recollect our line was the front of a Corps, with the right and left sharply refused—a horse shoe in shape—the rebel line conforming to it in direction.

Logan had twenty-five pieces in position, Ransom two batteries and Bryant six guns. Into the tete du pont, which they covered, the rebel artillery threw their missiles. The guns of the Army of the Tennessee added their voices to the wild music of the rebel batteries. Shell fell in the hospital at the foot of the hill, killing and wounding those on duty at it. Logan's headquarters, near the bridge, received a like visitation. Both institutions were shelled out.

Under this fire Lee formed and moved forward his corps to assault our position. The assault was made in three lines, the first led by Gen. Anderson in person. The troops moved up in splendid order and made the assault with the greatest courage and determination. In the front of Osterhaus' division the assault was made in solid columns. Before they had time to deploy, the batteries of the 1st Division struck them such fearful blows that the heads of the columns were broken, and the whole columns thrown into disorder. In the front of Harrow and Hazen's divisions, on account of the shape of the ground and the thick woods, they had formed lines of battle. At the first yell of the rebels our skirmishers fell back to their works. As the rebels reached our skirmish line, everything, artillery and infantry opened; the rebel line wavered, and under the withering fire some sought cover, others retreated, and many fell. Through several times the rebel officers reformed their lines and returned to the assault, each time they met the same determined murderous fire and were checked. The battle raged along the front of the 15th corps upwards of an hour, when the enemy left the field. It was a fierce, hot field—officers and men did all they could to carry our works, but they failed utterly and with great loss. They withdrew in confusion, leaving many of their dead and wounded upon the field.

The loss of the 15th corps in this assault was but 83 killed and wounded. This was attributable to the fact that our line was well entrenched nearly the whole length.

Near the left of the 1st Division there was an interval across the depression in the side of the hill which was not covered by works. It becoming necessary to occupy this space, Gen. Osterhaus moved the 4th and left wing of the 9th Iowa into it. They held it without any cover under a severe fire.

On the extreme left of the line, the left of the 2d Division, the 127th Illinois was forced to hold its position without any works. Hastily piling up heaps of pine brush, to conceal them, the regiment fought splendidly—its loss was seven killed and wounded.

The 90th Illinois (the "Father Dunne Regiment") was on the skirmish line and behaved gallantly, losing 5 killed and 13 wounded.

An incident occurred during the engagement which exhibited the coolness of the men. While the fire was hot and rapid Gen. Logan rode along the line. The Iowans saw him and actually faced about and gave Logan three rousing cheers. Incredible as the circumstance may appear, there is abundance of evidence of its truth. Soldiers made of such metal are equal to the emergencies of any field.

When the assault commenced, Osterhaus had a section of Napoleons out some distance in front of his line for the purpose of firing upon a train of cars which was moving along his front. The attack was so sudden that the guns were nearly captured. Osterhaus staid with his guns until by great exertions and in great danger they were brought off on the run.

As to the rebel loss, our means of information are, of course, imperfect. We captured 197 prisoners, including 14 commissioned officers. The corps captured and brought into their hospitals 83 wounded, including Col. Moss, of the 2d Kentucky, two Lieutenant Colonels, and two other commissioned officers. During the attack the rebel ambulances ran up and were very busily engaged in removing their dead and wounded. In the evening a flag of truce was sent to Gen. Hazen asking him permission to remove the dead bodies of some officers. It was dark when the flag reached our pickets, and the officer was directed to return in the morning, and the bodies would be given to them. From this flag we learned that Major General Patten Anderson, commanding the old Hindman division, was severely wounded in the bowels. Two of his staff were killed. Prisoners state that Gen. Corning was mortally wounded. In the front of the 2d division two Colonels—one of them Col Williams, 41st Mississippi, and three Lieutenant Colonels were found dead on the field the next day. In the front of the 2d division 200 dead were counted; in the front of the 4th division 34. After the rebel retreat 121 graves were found in front of the 2d division near, the rebel skirmish line, completely covered with brush. At the Burnt House in front of the right of Hazen and left of Herran's, 76 dead were found and buried. This would make an aggregate of known killed of 441. Some of these were killed in the skirmishing before the battle.

Prisoners state the rebel loss to have been very heavy. All of those with whom I have conversed spoke of it as the bloodiest engagement in which they had participated. Different estimates are made by rebel surgeons who remained at Jonesboro, and by prisoners and citizens. One surgeon states that the rebel loss during the 31st was 5,000. Their own judgment from all the facts accessible is that the rebel loss on the 31st was fully 3,000 killed and wounded; 197 captured. Of general officers, Major General Patten Anderson and Brigadier General Corning, 2. Field and staff officers—2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels killed, 5; 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels wounded and prisoners; 1 Major captured, 9; 2 of Anderson's staff killed, 2.

There were collected in front of the 15th corps 1,006 muskets. Fully twice that number were left on the field for want of transportation. The 57th Ohio, of the 2d division, captured the colors of the 4th and 7th Mississippi.

During the day Gen. Kilpatrick moved around to the right and had a pretty sharp skirmish with a portion of Hardee's corps. His casualties, however, were slight. On the left the 23d and 4th corps made a thorough destruction of the railroad, commencing at a point some two miles south of Rough and Ready.

It was a singular circumstance that Federal and rebel officers engaged this afternoon were the same as those engaged on the 28th. The corps of Gen. S. D. Lee attacked the 15th corps, making the only battles of any importance since the 22d of July, and in both instances the Federal victory was decisive and unmistakable. The old corps has good and substantial reasons to be proud of its bloody record.

The following letter which is unfinished, was found on the person of a member of Gen. Anderson's staff. It is interesting and important as furnishing an insight into the views of the rebel Generals in relation to the movements of Gen. Sherman.

NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA, August 31st, 1864.

DEAR CLARION: We hear you are sojourning in Macon, Ga. I am truly glad to hear it. I know you seldom hear from your Boys (the Mississippians), so I propose to let you hear from us, occasionally at least. We are seldom heard of through the newspaper columns, as we have had no Mississippi journal near us before. This morning finds us on the move. We feel cheerful and hopeful, with our bodies invigorated with the cold morning air. I say we are cheerful. While we remember with sadness the bereavement of many families in our State, occasioned by the battles of the 22d and 28th, we feel it our duty not to brood over these noble deaths, but think of their graves as grand monuments of departed glory. It is unbecoming true patriots to despond under the most adverse circumstances. Sherman's last move is a deep, impenetrable mystery. Of course I have heard many conjectures in regard to it. But where older and wiser heads have failed to penetrate his design, you cannot expect to learn any thing from me. His sudden abandonment of his lines in our front gave us great surprise. It seemed to be a hasty move, too, as a good many prisoners, sutler stores, and tools were captured. What information we have received regarding his movements is very confused. We fear Wheeler has not done what we expected from him, as it has since proven that the enemy are not retreating, as was first supposed. We hear he has moved a large body of his army across the river—we thought for a good many for the purpose of moving down the West Point road to Montgomery. However, I cannot believe that he is so utterly devoid of all reason as to attempt such a move, though we know him to be a bold adventurer. I scarcely think Gen. Hood will attack him except upon the direst necessity.

The views of the writer of the above letter agree entirely with the editorial and the correspondence of the rebel papers which have been obtained, and the statements of officers and men who were captured. By the operations so far up to this night, we had secured a lodgement along the line of the Macon Railroad from Rough and Ready to Jonesboro. On the left, Stanley's and Schofield's Corps were across the road, and destroyed the track. The railroad was utterly destroyed for a distance of two miles. The Augusta road had been destroyed.

Hood, with his militia and Loring's Corps, was at Atlanta without the means of retreating by railroad, while Hardee and Lee were South of him, and at broken intervals in the Macon road confronting the army of the Tennessee. It had made a desperate attempt to drive in the 15th Corps, and been utterly routed. As the day ended the campaign looked near a successful termination.

The official losses of the day were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
1st Division	5	27
4th Division	12	60
2d Division	16	62
Total	33	149

Total killed and wounded 182
Rebel prisoners captured, 197.
Flags, 2.
Loss of 16th Corps killed and wounded, 25.

JACK.

IN CAMP NEAR ATLANTA, Sept. 8th, 1864.

The victorious army which has been since the 1st of May in an active campaign, a campaign surpassed by none of the war in its incessant labors, and by none in its brilliant success, and it its great substantial result is at last accomplished. With every object of the great campaign most fully and completely accomplished, it has gone into autumn quarters, in such position as to cover and hold its conquests. Unless disturbed by the rebel army, a few weeks will be given for re-organization, equipment and rest.

Precisely four months from the day the troops commenced moving, the great objective point, at that time deep in the bowels of the Confederacy, between which and the Federal army was a large, well appointed army of rebels under a skillful General, the whole pathway through which it must be approached, of the most rugged defensible character, and entirely destitute of supplies of any kind, in spite of all these most formidable obstacles, was ours. The steps of our advance, the fierce, sanguinary battles, the great privations and incessant labors have all been furnished by the TRIBUNE to its readers, at no small labor and discomfort to the representatives of the press. Without doubt there is great unanimity among all men of this divided America in gratification that this army has at last found a holiday and rest. The rebellious individuals who disputed our advance, and that whole rebellious population who have abandoned the faith and government of their fathers, are undoubtedly passing glad that the army which has ploughed a deep furrow into the heart of the cotton territory, has gone into camp and for a time ceased to trouble them.

My last letter left the army in front of the rebel position at Cedar Bluffs, on the night of the 1st. Your readers will perhaps recollect that mention has been often made in the journals of the day of this place as a position which Johnston contemplated occupying in the event that Sherman should cross the Chattahoochee. The ridge covers the old country road, running east and west between Fayetteville and McDonough, and is at right angles with the railroad, some two miles north of Lovejoy Station. Along its front was a troublesome morass, its crest being covered with timber, in which were the intrenched lines. The position is twenty-six and a half miles by rail from Atlanta. At the time our troops drove in the rebel skirmishers, and threw up a hastily constructed rifle pit along their front, the rebels were found to be behind a strong line of well constructed earthworks, with head-logs and embrasures for artillery. The works had evidently been commenced some time since. The age of the works was quite evident from one point on the left of the 4th corps. But whether the works were recently constructed, as they might have been in the day and night after Lee's shattered corps arrived from Jonesboro, or were old works the creation of Johnston's Fabian policy, they were quite too ugly to justify an assault. If it should become necessary to put Hood out of their possession, it might be done in other ways. I have said this much by way of explanation of subsequent events, that our friends who go not forth to battle, and are seldom satisfied with the results of battles and campaigns, may understand why, even after the successes of two days' battle, Sherman did not hurl his corps straight upon the rebel works.

When the enemy left his works at Jonesboro and retreated southward, nothing was known of the situation at Atlanta. At the time of the explosion, scouts were sent to ascertain the cause of the distant, unseemly noises. They returned with information that the enemy was blowing up his magazines. Beyond this simple fact nothing was known of the evacuation. When the pursuit commenced, later in the forenoon, Gen. Garrard sent a negro to Gen. Sherman, who stated that he left Atlanta in the night; that "Mr. Hood was burnin' up his ammunition and his cars, the militia was a-swearin'; the bums was flyin', and he thought it was time to leave."

During the night the railroad from Jonesboro to our line was destroyed. Early the next morning, dispatches were received from Gen. Slocum, stating that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta, and that he had moved up from the Chattahoochee with the 20th corps, and occupied the place about 11 o'clock on the 2d. Of the occupation of the city and the amount of property destroyed by the enemy and captured by our troops, you will have received full particulars from those who remained behind when the army moved around to strike the rebels in the rear. Hood having been forced to retreat from Atlanta, the purpose of the movement upon the Macon Railroad was accomplished.

On the fourth, the principal trains of the army of the Tennessee were moved under guard across Flint River, those of the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland towards Rough and Ready. On the evening of the fifth, the troops were withdrawn—the main body moving at eight, and the pickets at 12 o'clock. The night was dark and very stormy—bad roads and a heavy rain rendered the withdrawal very uncomfortable. The rebels did not discover the movement, and by 2 o'clock in the morning the army of the Tennessee had passed through Jonesboro, and was in occupation of the lines it held on the 31st and 1st.

During the time that the army confronted the rebel works on Cedar Bluff, the firing by day and night was very heavy, and both sides sustained some loss. The facility and skill with which both armies have learned to fortify themselves in this campaign in which intrenching tools have been so freely used, was never more plainly exemplified than at this last position.

The troops lay still all day of the sixth, entirely willing that Hood should attack them, and thus lay if possible some foundation to announce that he had driven Sherman back. He did nothing, however, save to send out a few scouting parties of cavalry to hunt up and spy out the position of the troops. The trains were moved to East Point and Atlanta.

Yesterday morning the army fell back six miles, with no one to molest or make us afraid, and this morning Sherman moved his troops back five miles further to the position which the army now occupies, and where in a day or so the wearied soldiers will have arranged their camps for their first leisure days these four months. The men came into camp in magnificent spirits and in good health. JACK.

Casualties in Western Regiments in the Recent Battles around Atlanta.

36TH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

KILLED—Sergt Henry Miller, A, Sept 1; Geo B Brandt, A, Sept 1; Christian Zoller, H, Sept 1; Sergt P C McCarty, E, Sept 1; J Stapleton, K, Sept 1.

WOUNDED—Chas H Slocum, A, Aug 13; Sergt Ed W Paine, G, Sept 1; Sergt N W Wright, F, Sep 1; Sergt Isreal Bolt, I, Sept 1; Frederick Tiseman, I, Sept 1; Henry Lego, I, Sept 1; J Buzzy, C, Sept 1; Sergt Peter Hamett, H, Sept 1; Corp Jesse Baker, H, Sept 1; —— Oatman, K, Sept 1; Benjamin Wolf, F, Aug 12; Henry Myers, G, Sept 1; Capt P F Walker, C, Sept 1; 1st Lieut M A Fuller, I, Sept 1.

78TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

KILLED—Capt E M Black, Sept 1; Lieut Danl W Long, Sept 1; Henry Verming, do; John W James, G, do; John S Forrest, G, do; John W Fesh, G, do; Sergt Albert Wallace, D, do; Geo W Drake, G, do; Saml S Davis, D, do; Sergt Robt Wellborne, F, do; Joshua L Beckett, G, do; Sergt Wm Thomas, H, do; Perry Leesburg, H, do.

WOUNDED—Col Carter Van Vleck, mortally, Aug 11; Major Geo Green, left wrist, severe; Sergt T D Corris, A, left arm Sept 1; Capt W D Ruddel, B, Aug 11; C G Bodenhammer, A, Aug 8; W H Curtis, neck; Michl Pescoe, A, ...; Alex Shamel, A, neck; Chas L Wilson, A, left shoulder; Henry F Hendricks, A, right hand; Henry Vanditer, A, head; Thos R Alway, A, head; Wm K Kingles, A, finger; H C Bodenhammer, A, thigh; Sergt U B Miller, B, left arm; Wm Beatty, B, breast; Carlton Mangle, B, burnt severely; Wm T Patterson, B, wrist; Daniel Newcomer, B, bowels; L Thompson, B, right leg—all Sept 1; R Adair, B, Aug 13.

[illegible] ILLINOIS.

Sergt Michael Motley, C, neck; Corp Luther Meek, right arm; Wm C Freelan, C, thumb off; Marion D Bond, C, right leg; John Green, C, contusion; Joseph A James, C, right shoulder; Geo Martin, C, left shoulder; Cyrus Tile, C, right thigh; M E Wallace, D, right arm; Horace Thompson, D, flesh; Jacob J Fry, D, left foot; John C Cormack, D, contusion; Jacob Gerst, D, left shoulder; Wm J Davis, D, right thigh; Jas W Craig, D, left hand; Lewis Ashbaugh, D; Jas Abbott, D; Wm Bates, D; Corp Francis M Bernard, E, thigh; Corp Ed Williams, E, thigh; Samuel Denton, E, thigh; Jesse Cunningham, E, thigh; John W Hendricks, E, head; F Hoffmaster, E, right shoulder; Th. Chandler, F, left shoulder; Henry Burnett, F; Wm T Beckett, G, left thigh; Daniel Honisher, G, contusion, foot; Corp Geo W Wisehart, G, right shoulder; John M Parlowe, G, face slight; Richard Flack, G, right leg; Samuel G Reed, G, contusion; Sergt John C Waltamar, G, breast; Alfred Pollock, G, head; C W McGill, G, leg slight; Corp Peter Camper, G; Henry Ferguson, G; Asa T Stewart, G; David Taylor, G; Geo Longuer, G; P G Riley, G; Joseph Taylor, G; Sergt John Gibbs, H, right heel; Jeremiah Ward, H, side severe; Joseph Walker, H, left side, slight; Wm H Stanley, H, left side; Phil Ogden, H, head slight; Thomas S Rice, H, left side; John Bierman, H, right shoulder; Corp S Carnahan, I, neck, slight; John O Pembroke, I, right arm; Henry Parker, I, right arm; Wm Wester, I, head; Sergt Jonathan Butler, K, right arm; Corp John H Riley, K, left thigh; Corp John P Beere, K, wrist, severe; Wm Cray, K, neck and shoulder; D M Coulter, K, right leg; Chas Gurn, K, contusion; Thomas Nichols, K; Thos Wingfield, K, both legs; John Baskirk, K.

80TH ILLINOIS.

Silas Smith F, killed, shot in head; John W Glassford, first sergeant I, killed; John E Robinson, A, wounded index finger, left hand, slight; William Mentore, B, wounded in right arm, flesh, slight; Samuel D Love, D, wounded below the knee severe; James E Hall, E, wounded left shoulder, severe; Oliver P Eaton, corporal I, wounded right eye, severe; David Barkell, G, wounded left hand; Edward Breen, G, wounded left shoulder, severe; John W Duvall, G, wounded side and neck, mortal; A R Hoberly, corporal H, wounded thigh broken, mortal; Robert Foster, corporal H, wounded mouth, severe; James A McFarlan, H, wounded left arm, severe; Hugh M Wells, I, wounded head, severe; Green Burgess, K, wounded left thigh, severe.

85TH ILLINOIS.

Smith B Hersey, first sergeant H, killed; David Hamilton, second sergeant F, killed; Lewis Boarmaster, corporal B, killed; R G Rider, major, wounded head, severe; Samuel Zong captain, D, wounded, contusion in side by shell; William D Close, D, wounded right arm; James Rochester, D, wounded right shoulder; Henry Howarth, D, wounded left arm; Newton O Patterson, D, wounded right side, flesh; Enoe Byers, E, wounded hand; Thomas B Engle, corporal, wounded right arm; William Friendly, H, wounded side, flesh; Neal P Hughes, sergeant I, wounded right shoulder; Ellis Moore, I, wounded left arm.

125TH ILLINOIS.

Capt Jackson Charles, A, killed; Jacob Wilson, E, do; Wm Gibson, E, do; John L Smith, G, do; Sergt Geo Blacker, H, do; Sergt Gus Gordon, do; John H Martin, A, wounded, shoulder, severe; Johnston Knight, A, do; Sergt Wm Thrasis, B, wounded mortally; Owen D Shaw, B, wounded slight; Joe M Cox, B, wounded shoulder, severe; John Shanks, C, wounded mortally; John McVey, C, wounded neck, severe; Marcellus Mapes, C, wounded right arm, slight; S S Dobbins, C, wounded left arm, slight; Sergt Oliver Farlow, C, wounded, leg, slight; Sergt E W Eaken, D, wounded, face, severe; Allen Cotton, wounded, face, severe; John S Dye, D, wounded, hand; J Shebrer, D, leg, slight; John Stults E, breast, severe; Jno Cobble, E, shoulder, severe; Wm D Weaver, F, shoulder, severe; Jas Jeffres, F, shoulder, severe; John Rey, F, breast; Jas Trought, F, face, slight; Jasper Barron, F, hand, slight; J Knapp, H, side; Jacob Brown, I, right leg, severe; Jacob Masters, I, back, slight; Sergt N Adams, K, left leg amputated; Jas M Kelly, K, left arm do; Henry Kyger, K, face; Wm J Boone, arm, slight.

110TH ILLINOIS.

Wm Alshar, C, killed; 2d Lieut Wm T Elkins, C, shoulder, slight; Sergt Chas W Sprawr, C, neck, slight; Corp Wm C Wall, hand, slight; George W Beaty, C, shoulder, slight; Calvin Johnston, C, hand, severe; Wm Watson, D, leg, slight; Jas J Adams, D, forearm, slight; Corp John F, Mosley, D, arm, slight.

22D INDIANA.

Second Lieut David G Lindson, E, killed; First Lieut W H Ireland, E, thigh, severe; Second Lieut ... Rogan, D, bowels, mortally; Second Lieut W T Riggs, F, shoulder, severe; Second Lieut Nicholas Moser, G, thigh, slight; Capt W H Snodgrass, G, arm, slight; Geo Taylor, G W Sprague, Dennis McVey, F, killed; Sergt Maj D E Dowling, head, severe; Jas L Morocy, A, hip, severe; Corp Henry Steiman, E; Jas McKoy, B, wounded; Elias Barnwell, C B Still, Wm Chitfield, D, wounded; Sergt J P Cooper, C, breast; Henry Truax, C, wounded; Henry W Walker, A Senabaugh, E, severe; Sergt David Tolbert, E, hand, severe; Sergt Robert McWene, Sergt Nath Wostie, Levi Bevis, John H Hinman, David Lock, John Harnesley, F; Robert Petegrew, Geo Kaniinger, G; Sergt W H H Clegg, Corp Jeff Hoge, Wash Hoge, H; Wm Lukey, David Barlon, H, wounded; Corp J M Mayfield, Wm Cunningham, I, wounded; Corp Saml J Witheron, A J Kendall, Albert Feblirson, K, wounded; Allen Sargent, E, missing.

Union Meeting at Harvard, Ill.

HARVARD, McHenry Co., Ill., Sept. 18.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Harvard to-day. The meeting was addressed at length by Hon. Judge Miller, of Rockford, who presented the true issue that now crowds upon the American people, in so plain, vivid, and common sense light, that even the peace men were put to silence. His Honor said that the rebels of the South and peace sneaks of the North were as closely connected as the Siamese twins, &c.

The Judge was followed by Joslin, of Woodstock, and Hank McLain, of McHenry, and Col. Blanden, of the 95th Illinois volunteers.

The meeting passed off pleasantly, amid a great deal of enthusiasm. McHenry will tell well for Abe and Andy in November next.

... SMITH, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

The great rebellion, which for more than three years has wrapped the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territory has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the people in that election sustain the government, if they re-assert its just authority and re-affirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the rebellion will speedily end. If they falter in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and agents affirms and confirms this position. Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office—every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of democratic freedom and the rights of man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That Convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath without stint or measure, upon every act by which the Constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation whose executive power is placed in his hands.

The Convention had no words of exultation for our victories; no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow-citizens who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity, as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose, inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect, and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms—after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the rebels has passed into our hands; at the very moment when the rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy, the party represented at Chicago demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph, repeal the blockade, and throw the whole rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need, secure the recognition of foreign powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them ability to fight for it four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of Freedom—against the consummation of the foul crime against both, which the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them, as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessings of its free institutions for themselves and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious nation, and in thus extinguishing, finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in Freedom and the Rights of man.

We call upon the people to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will, or by an exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects, the action that Convention took accords with the results the rebels seek. Both desire a cessation of hostilities. Both denounce, with unsparing bitterness, the Government of the United States, and both alike seek its overthrow. Both demand that the attempt to conquer armed rebellion by force of arms shall be abandoned. And both demand that when the Government of the United States shall have passed into the hands of men opposed to an armed defense of the Government against rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful conference of these allied powers. What more than this could the rebels ask or need for the consummation of all their plans? We call upon the people to bear in mind that, if they elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention, they arrest the Government in the execution of its plans and purposes on the very eve of their fulfillment, and one-third of a year before any new Administration can take its place. The interval will be one of hope and confidence for the rebels, and of exultation for their allies in the loyal States. In the Western States armed preparations have already been made by the disciples and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the South, and sever the West from the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago programme in November will be the signal for carrying these designs into execution, and the 4th of March will dawn upon a new Western Confederacy, aiming at independence, defying the power of the national arms, and co-operating with the slave power of the Southern States in blotting from existence the free Republic of the Western world.

We call upon the people to crush all these schemes, and to brand their authors and allies with their lasting reprobation. We call upon them to support the Government, to quell the rebellion, to defend and preserve the Union. We call upon them to stand by the President, who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has wielded the power of the nation with unfaltering courage and fidelity, with integrity which even calumny has not dared to impeach, and with wisdom and prudence upon which success is even now stamping the surest and the final seal. His election will proclaim to the world the unaltered and unalterable determination of the American people to quell the rebellion and save the Union. It will strike down forever the false hopes and expectations of the rebel government, and proclaim to the people of the rebel States that their only hope of peace lies in abandoning their hostility to the Government, and resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We call upon the Union Committees and the Union Leagues, and upon all loyal associations in every State, County and town, to perfect their organizations; to infuse fresh activity into their operations; to canvass carefully and promptly their respective districts; to circulate documents and newspapers containing just and forcible expositions of the merits of our cause; to combat by assemblages of the people in public meetings, by public speeches, by conversation, by letters and personal appeals, and by all other proper modes, the deceptive and perilous sophistries of the agents and political allies of the rebellion. Let them be on their guard against the arts of corruption and of intrigue which will be brought, with unscrupulous desperation, to bear upon them. The rebel government, and those foreign powers most deeply interested in our destruction, could well afford to expend millions in overthrowing this administration, and placing in power the nominees and representatives of the Chicago Convention.

The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic march with steady step and unfaltering purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats true to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over rebel troops arouses afresh the courage and confidence of Union men, and chills the heart and decimates the ranks of the submission secessionists represented at Chicago. A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of the rebellion. It will disperse its armies, destroy the hope by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced disloyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protecting Constitution and flag of the United States. It will enable our own government to exchange the weapons of war for the counsels of peace, to relax the stern control over public action and public speech which a state of war renders unavoidable, to restore our financial system, to dissolve all military courts, and hand over again to the civil tribunals of justice the punishment of crime and the preservation of public order, and to restore to their firesides and their homes, clothed with honors and to be held in everlasting remembrance, that great army of our citizen soldiers who have bared their breasts against armed rebellion, and won the imperishable renown of saving the glorious Union, for which their fathers and their brothers died.

Signed by the Committee:

H. J. RAYMOND, Ch'n, N. Y.	H. W. HOFFMAN, Md.
SAML. F. HERSEY, Me.	S. H. BOYD, Mo.
JOHN B. CLARKE, N. H.	G. B. SENTER, O.
ABR. W. GARDNER, Vt.	J. D. DEFREES, Ind.
WM. CLAFLIN, Mass.	BURTON C. COOK, Ill.
THOS. G. TURNER, R. I.	MARSH GIDDINGS, Mich.
N. D. SPERRY, Ct.	S. JUDD, Wis.
MARCUS L. WARD, N. J.	A. B. STURGES, Iowa.
S. A. PURVIANCE, Pa.	A. W. CAMPBELL, W. Va.
NATH. B. SMITHERS, Del.	JAMES H. LANE, Kansas.

J. J. COOMBS, Dist. of Col.

☞ When James Buchanan was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he was twitted with former political heresies. His reply was, "I am no longer James Buchanan—I am the Cincinnati platform." So when General McClellan is reminded of his present double-faced attitude his reply is, "I am no longer George B McClellan—I am the Chicago platform."

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

It seems to us it is quite time Grandpapa Wickliffe called together his Peace Sneak convention, for here in the Shenandoah valley, under the lead of a wild Irishman, named Sheridan, there has been a flagrant violation of the principles of the Constitution. Mayor Charles, and Comptroller Lee, Fall River, SHOEMAKER of our Southern brethren have been arbitrarily arrested, and the rights of property have been invaded in an unconstitutional manner to the extent of the seizure of FIFTEEN rebel flags and numerous cannon. The Peace Sneaks have a right to complain. It is, no doubt, perfectly natural they should do so. Briefly told, and in the straightforward language of the dispatches, on Monday, the 19th, Maj. Gen. Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Generals Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, fought a hard battle all day, and a brilliant victory was won by our forces. The enemy was driven over twelve miles. Three thousand prisoners were captured. Fifteen stand of colors and five pieces of artillery were taken, and the rebel killed and wounded left in our hands. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed. Four other rebel Generals were wounded.

All this was not without loss to ourselves, but while we mourn our fallen heroes loyal cannon will join the jubilant clangor of the bells in the paans of victory, than which the war has given scarcely none more signal.

It is a complete rout," says the latest dispatch, and what loyal man cannot see join in the chorus and panic of that sort the pertinens of the Grave-Digger of the Chickahominy, whose cause wanes precisely as the rebel standard lowers. Our boys in blue are impatient to finish the work, and they have already made long strides towards it in the capture of Atlanta and this victory at Bunker Hill. Let loyal men sustain the army, and the end is near.

Our Washington advices give us advices from Grant, and through rebel channels of the situation at Atlanta. No change is reported since our last issue.

Gen. Grant has returned to the Army of the Potomac. He never goes away but for an object, and he means business always. Presently the echo from the Shenandoah will be heard from below Petersburg.

Many loyal men will be startled at an act of rebel piracy on Lake Erie, which has resulted in the loss of two small steamboats, a fortunate escape from far greater perils to the Union cause. Those of our Northern readers most likely to be befuddled, will be the good easy souls who have regarded all newspaper stories as purely sensational that pointed to the existence of a hostile element lurking in Canada and ready to visit mischief on our lake commerce and cities. No one will deny it now, in the face of these facts, and one is lost in wonder at the blundering stupidity of these fresh water pirates, who having arrived at the dangerous advantage of two steamers in their full control, could only manage to destroy these, when the lake about them was white with the sails of our commerce. The whole affair, as far as the rebels were concerned, was a bungle, of which of course we do not complain, but chronicle the fact as being so. Next time it may be otherwise, and the blindest should be fully warned.

Gold was weaker yesterday, owing to Phil. Sheridan's brilliant affair in the Shenandoah. The reasons are given in our New York dispatch why the full effect of the war news on the gold market was not realized. No such interposition, however, saved the Peace Sneak cause from the full effect of the dissolver to their friends, the rebels.

Hon. Carl Schurz made a rousing Lincoln and Johnson speech in Philadelphia on Friday night of last week.

It will give great satisfaction to friends of our wounded and sick soldiers, prisoners in rebel hands, to know that they are to be speedily exchanged in accordance with arrangements perfected by General Butler. It is not the fault of the rebels that all our brave boys in their hands are not on the sick list.

Milwaukee Union men were preparing yesterday to welcome home with distinguished honors their brave and noble officer, General E. A. Paine, who has just resigned his commission to accept the candidacy for Congress in that District, against one of the meanest of Wisconsin Copperheads, and when that kind of meanness gets condemned into very few men, as in Wisconsin, a thoroughly mean man is the result. General Paine will make a brilliant run, will be elected, and will do Wisconsin and the Northwest great honor.

One return has come in from the Presidential election. The votes of 1,500 soldiers at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, have been taken and forwarded in sealed envelopes to the proper parties at St. Paul. The vote is supposed to stand: For Lincoln, 1,300; McClellan, 200. The soldiers were composed of new recruits and conscripts. Walt until we hear from the veterans. An un...cists Copperhead editor who went up to Gettysburg was escorted out of the fort by such persons, who as the soldiers could bring to bear in the shape of the bayonet in close proximity to his treasonable rear.

The draft took place yesterday in Davenport, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other localities throughout the West. It passed off very quietly and without any disturbance.

A large force of 30,000 men is said to have recently concentrated at Morganzia, La.; composed in part or Gen. Granger's troops, lately setting against Mobile. A later dispatch announces that the main body has already left, destination unknown; perhaps to reinforce Sherman, perhaps to operate against the expedition fitting out at Jackson under Forrest & Co.

The individual arrested at Indianapolis and supposed to be the butcher Quantrell, turns out to be another person. The latter has been cheated out of a deserving victim.

We have later news from Europe by the arrival of two steamers. Money matters in England are disturbed, and there are signs of a panic. American securities continue in demand in Germany at a still further advance. The Bank of England has advanced its rates of discount to nine per cent.

Iris is rumored to be on the point of recognising the Kingdom of Italy. The health of the Emperor of France is reported unsatisfactory.

PENDLETON.

We present a few extracts elsewhere from the Congressional speeches of Geo. H. Pendleton, the Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States. Mr. Pendleton has the merit of being one of the most straightforward speakers in the United States. Believing that the war ought never to have been begun, he says so frankly before the first shot was fired, and adhering to the same opinions, he has reiterated them boldly and unequivocally ever since. He thinks that immediate peace and separation is the cure-all for our national difficulties, and he says so without circumlocution. No disciple of John C. Calhoun was ever more thoroughly wedded to the doctrine of "State Rights," as it is understood in South Carolina, than Mr. Pendleton, and no one has avowed it more broadly. If Mr. Pendleton were a candidate for the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, he would get more votes than Stephens, Toombs, Cobb, or Wigfall and if Jeff. Davis should die he could fill his chair, so far as political qualifications go, without a dissenting voice in all rebeldom. We commend Mr. Pendleton for his frankness, and we commend those who nominated him for theirs.

There is one feature of Mr. Pendleton's record that will perhaps astonish his best friends outside of Dixie. He holds that the people of the United States cannot amend their Constitution so as to abolish slavery. He says that it is not in the power of all the States save one to abolish slavery in that one State against its will. In other words, he holds that it is unconstitutional to amend the Constitution in the way prescribed by the Constitution. Patrick Henry thought differently, and he urged Virginia not to ratify the Constitution, for the very reason that three-fourths of the States might, at some future time, abolish slavery in Virginia against her will; and Virginia ratified the Constitution with the distinct understanding that it contained the power to abolish slavery whenever a constitutional majority should deem it proper to do so.

It is needless to follow Mr. Pendleton's record further. Either a man says that he was in favor of peace, even with Disunion, before the war began, that he is in favor of the same now, that he belongs to the Calhoun school of politicians, and that the people of the United States cannot amend their own Constitution so as to interfere with slavery—he has said enough to show all intelligent voters which side he stands on.

HEAD, HEAD, HEAD!

Washington Hunt's RESOLUTION as PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, and will resist with all our HEAD, HEART AND HAND, by all constitutional means, every attempt to change our present form of government by revolution, by violence, or by any other unauthorized means.

WASHINGTON HUNT'S RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as [illegible] the only solid foundation for our present greatness, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

WHY THE PEOPLE WANT MR. LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln should be elected President of the United States for the following, among a host of other reasons:

1. He is emphatically a man of the people, the most DEMOCRATIC President we have ever had. Born to toil, he sympathizes with the toiling millions. Inured to labor, he could not if he would, and would not if he could, be an aristocrat. So long as he is in the White House the poor as well as the rich can visit the President and be heard. He represents the dignity and intelligence of free Northern labor, as against the present ideas and impositions of aristocracy in whatever form, and is dominated its every thought and impulse.

2. He is an honest man. His enemies bring no charge against his political or personal integrity. Yet, while honest he is not fanatical, but makes the largest allowance for all who differ from him, and makes even his own convictions yield to what manifests itself as the convictions of the majority of the people. Thus his honesty is saved from bigotry, and he stands peculiarly as the servant of the whole people.

3. He is an able man. Through all his plain and homely simplicity he appears a sagacity that grapples on equal terms with the mightiest intellects, and moves on undismayed to the consummation of the most momentous events of any age. Leather needs a polish. Bubbles require a setting. But the true diamond needs none. If Mr. Lincoln were polished we might doubt whether his polish had not imposed him upon us for more than he is really worth. But every aristocratic we might inquire whether we had not mistaken his assumption for ability. But being honest, plain Abraham Lincoln "we know in whom we have believed."

4. He has administered the Government more satisfactorily to the people during the past four years than any of his predecessors since Washington has done so. This is proven by the unprecedented unanimity with which the Union delegates from all parts of the country renominated him by acclamation, and by the great approach to unanimity with which the loyal press support him. No rival candidate was even proposed in the convention which nominated him. Every delegate had come either personally by his own convictions or pledged by his constituents, to nominate Mr. Lincoln. To charge that corruption could produce such an unanimity, is to suppose that the whole loyal portion of the American people can be bribed; for the primary conventions at which the delegates were appointed who nominated him, were open to all who were true to the Union, without other distinction of party. The fact that Mr. Lincoln had no rival in a convention so chosen, is the highest proof that his administration was satisfactory. In the main, to all who love the Union.

5. He has been true to his oath to maintain the Union, endeavoring at first, by his friendly inaugural and other peaceful declarations of the most kind and forbearing nature, to win back the rebels to their allegiance by peaceful means if possible, and failing in those he has invoked the military strength of the nation to suppress the rebellion, as by the Constitution he of right was bound to do.

6. He has, under the providence of God, been reasonably, honorably, and even gloriously successful in the aggregate of his efforts to maintain the Union, having, with a celerity unprecedented in history, compressed, within four years, an extent and magnitude of military achievements never before performed within twenty years, having reduced a rebellion of unprecedented magnitude to one of dimensions no greater than that of many rebellions which have been triumphantly suppressed, and diminished its area three-fourths, and its armies from a million of fighting men to little over a hundred thousand. The problem is, what can a President who has whipped three-fourths of a rebellion in two years do in four.

7. In his military appointments he has been so liberal that not the shadow of a charge of political favoritism has ever been rested against him. Of the first two hundred and thirty generals appointed, two hundred were Democrats, and the armies and navies have very largely been commanded by Democratic officers. No officer of the government has ever been removed for Democracy merely however outspoken or positive. Hunter, Phelps and Fremont were, however, removed for too anti-slavery measures.

These are the means and by the general wisdom of his administration the latter has at all times received the support of all who were prepared to support the Government. It would had proven him a traitor had he received the support of any others.

8. He has committed no infraction of the constitution. The right to suspension of the *habeas corpus* during rebellion is as much a safeguard of the constitution as the *habeas corpus* itself. Those who oppose or fear its exercise are enemies of the constitution. His mitigation of Vallandigham's sentence passed by a legal military tribunal was an act of excessive forbearance and clemency, not of despotic rigor. The requirement that rebels in the semi-rebellious States shall take the oath of allegiance is constitutional and liberal to them, instead of being oppressive. His efforts to aid the people of the reconquered States, where a majority are still disloyal, to establish the nucleus of a State Government, has been dictated by the purest and most judicious motives. The slander that he desires such embryo States to vote for him until Congress has recognized them as States, is disproved by his own proclamation. He only desires that they shall be the means of mitigating the rigors of military law, which must otherwise control the reconquered States until a majority of their people shall have returned to their loyalty.

HOW TO PAY OUR DEBT.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that if the Confederate debt should each two thousand millions of dollars, it could easily be paid by an export duty of five cents a pound on cotton, which would fall upon the consumers of cotton abroad and not upon the producers at home.

By "the consumers of cotton abroad" are meant England, France, and (on the hypothesis of rebel independence) the Northern States. As the latter would consume about a third of the cotton produced at the South this clever little proposition is nothing less than a plan to make the Northern States pay one-third the interest on the rebel debt to all time. This is, no doubt all very pleasant, and may be very satisfactory to Horatio Seymour, Vallandigham, and the peace sneaks generally. But as our debt is no larger than that of the rebels it strikes us as quite as feasible, after suppressing the rebellion, to make the rebels pay the whole of our debt by this cotton tax, as to make us pay one-third or half of theirs. An amendment of the Constitution would be necessary before duty could be laid on export, but this could easily be effected. The amount of our exports of cotton were, in 1860, 1,767,686,338 pounds, which, under an export duty of five cents a pound, would amount to $88,384,817; an export duty of ten cents per pound, which might be added to the former price of cotton without bringing it up to the present price, and which, therefore, would be easily bear, would produce a revenue of $176,768,633, which would pay the annual interest on our entire debt of two thousand millions and leave a surplus of twenty millions per annum as a sinking and to pay off the principal. The essential question is, therefore, shall we dissolve the Union, and pay a third of the rebel debt besides, compromise, and pay the whole of it in addition to our own, or carry on the war, suppress the rebellion, and pay no part of the rebel debt, but, on the contrary, apply the rebel proposition of an export duty on cotton to the payment of our own debt, principal and interest? Will some of the peace sneaks, who are groaning about the necessity of repudiation, tell us frankly which is the most economical?

GEN. SHERMAN'S ORDER.

It is astonishing how quick and sensitive the malignants are to anything that is likely to hurt the rebels, and to cause them to feel the pinch of the war. A dog with a sore ear is not more disturbed with the buzzing of flies, than the Chicago *Times* with any order of a General which puts the cup its friends in Dixie have filled, to their own lips. It is now greatly distressed by Sherman's order which vacates Atlanta of its inhabitants; and talks about "20,000 people being driven from the city, etc."

In the first place, the 20,000 people of the *Times* are about 1,500—the rest of its former, 20,000 inhabitants being in the rebel army, or having already fled, before its occupation by us. And then suppose there were 40,000; who is to feed them? Gen. Sherman very well knows by experience, that that task would fall upon him. He knows too that he has but a single line of railroad to do it—a line liable to interruptions by guerillas—and which is but sufficient to supply his own army with food, forage, and ammunition; and especially, with a hostile army in his front, and in a country hostile to him. Were he able to collect his supplies from the region about him, the case would be different. But no large army can do that in the face of an enemy, in a hostile region, though supplies may be ever so plenty.

But if Sherman is to carry his campaign into Georgia he must sustain his own army, no matter what becomes of his enemy, and though some "women and children" may suffer. But in truth his order is one of mercy to the poor people of Atlanta. He cannot undertake to feed them—they must of necessity go elsewhere. And now is the time, while the weather is warm and food is attainable, for them to be removed, without waiting till winter and starvation drives them out.

Nor is this order the first of the kind. Grant devastated the country about Vicksburg for thirty miles distance, when he laid siege to the place, for the protection of his rear. And the *Times* does not recognize the authority of that example, Johnston ordered off the whole population of Northwestern Georgia, as far south as the Coosa River, before the opening of this very campaign. In this order he probably displaced more people from their homes than Sherman's order will drive from Atlanta. Did the *Times* forget to wail over that order? The truth is, that war has hardships for a good many people—and for some who have no other connection with it than to live where it rages.

McCORMICK.

The Chicago *Times* is fearful that people will lose sight of the enormous debt which the Northwest owes to C. H. McCormick, and thereby fail to elect him to Congress on account of the patriotic reaper, is small enough, and has been paid ten times over in cash. We will not go into the early history of the *rest* of the Virginia reaper, or inquire whether it be the person who has received all the pay for it really invented it or not. The traditions of Rockbridge county are very conflicting on this point. Probably as many people can be found there to swear that he invented nothing at all, as that he invented the reaper which is associated with his name. But we let that pass, and turn to facts which are matters of record within a stone's throw of us.

Mr. C. H. McCormick, in his efforts to make a reaping machine, *pirated* the invention of a poor New York mechanic named Obed Hussey. This invention was by far the most ingenious and valuable portion of "McCormick's Reaper," viz: the cutter. Mr. Hussey invented that remarkable arrangement of the zigzag sickle, running within iron fingers, which annually mows down the grain and hay crops of a large portion of the world. Mr. Hussey was poor, and perhaps imperfectly acquainted with his own rights in the premises. So Mr. McCormick stole it from him and called it his own. With it he built up an immense fortune, and made himself famous through all Christendom, while Mr. Hussey yet remained poor. By and by, Mr. Hussey became rich enough to assert his rights. He appealed to the laws of his country, and in a suit of almost unexampled length and magnitude, in which Mr. McCormick employed a dozen of the ablest lawyers of the United States, Obed Hussey established his claim before the world. He proved Mr. McCormick to be an impostor, and a pirate upon other men's toil and brains. He obtained a decree of the United States Circuit Court, Judge McLean presiding, in this city, assessing heavy damages upon McCormick for the use of the cutter, and a per centage upon all future machines which he should make with Mr. Hussey's invention.

If McCormick invented anything, he invented the real which lends the grain over against the cutter. For this he was long ago paid in full, and a balance of some millions has been carried to the credit of the people on account of it. Hussey's cutter is a great and valuable invention without McCormick's reel. McCormick's reel is worthless without Hussey's cutter. Obed Hussey did not live long enough to enjoy the full reward of his great and beneficent invention. He left a name unstained by one dishonorable act, and if the people are to be called on now to elect anybody to Congress as a reward for the reaping machine, let them find one of the heirs of the New York mechanic, who enriched the whole country, but enriched no one so much as the man whom we are now asked to vote for to show our gratitude for the patent reaper.

State Agricultural Fairs.

IOWA.

The Annual Fair of the Iowa State Agricultural Society will be held at Burlington this year, commencing on Tuesday, September 27, and closing on Saturday. This effort of the Society have been using unusual efforts during the season to make this Fairs success beyond precedent, and we trust their efforts will be rewarded by a prompt and generous response by the farmers, artisans and merchants of the State. The premium list is very large, and embraces almost every article of farm and household economy. The hotels at Burlington, unlike others we could name nearer home, have fixed their charges at moderate rates, the highest charge being but $2 per day.

Contracts in writing have been perfected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Burlington and Missouri river, and the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota railroad companies, to transport visitors over their lines to and from the Fair at half fare.

The Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad Company will also extend the same facilities to persons visiting the Fair, as other railroads in the State.

All stock, implements and articles intended for exhibition will be carried free to and from the Fair, provided the same has been exhibited and has not been sold. Exhibitors can procure the necessary certificates on application to the Secretary.

We shall give full reports of these Fairs.

☞ The McClellanites are working desperately, but the tide is against them. They make much noise, especially with their powder, but they make no headway. There are more men willing to vote their ticket the day after it was nominated, than there are now; and more now than there will be on the day of election. Their equivocation respecting their platform hurts them badly. The people demand of their party that it shall at least have faith in their own principles, and not be ashamed to own them. When the Convention puts forth one creed, its candidate another, plainly irreconcilable with the former, and not even an effort is made to efface or explain their discrepancy, be sure the fates are against them. Discussion must render their position more and more awkward, less and less tenable. The motley party cannot abide the rough handling of an earnest, stirring, vigorous campaign.

☞ In the death of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, the army has lost one of its noblest ornaments and the country one of its most courageous defenders. It was he who led a division of the Army of the Potomac over the rebel fortifications at Rocky Run last fall, capturing 600 prisoners and Hooker's and Reyrebel brigades. A more brilliant or desperate assault than that has not been made during the war, and we presume that was in the same similar feat of daring, during the battle of Monday, that he lost his life. General Russell was a native of New York, a graduate of West Point, and Major of the 8th regular infantry.

☞ The Detroit *Advertiser* relates the following: "We were amused the other night at the attempts of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. 'Hurra for McClel'n and Pen'lon! No, that ain't it! Hurra, I say, for McKennel and Pel'ton!' The poor fellow got further from the mark at every attempt, until he finally gave it up in despair, exclaiming, 'Oh! d—n such a mixed up mess! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!'"

☞ "Well," said a Republican orator, at a meeting in Meriden, "I, too, am a peace man but when peace comes, I pray God she may come in the shape of a white winged angel, and not in the form of a white faced slave, clothed under the bloody feet of an aristocratic rebellion."

☞ "Spades not trumps this time," muttered a soldier in the army of the Potomac, after reading the McClellan Platform. There was will as well as politics in the veteran's allusion to the affective genius of McClellan for intrenching without marching.

THE DRAFT.

Quotas of Illinois.

Important Report of Adjutant General Fuller.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1st, 1864.

His Excellency GOVERNOR YATES:

On the first day of February last I had the honor to submit my report showing, among other things, that the total quotas of three years recruits assigned to this State prior to and including the call for 300,000, Oct. 18th, 1863, was 140,109; that the State had been credited for volunteers furnished prior to Oct. 1, 1863, with 126,369 IN OUR OWN REGIMENTS, and a balance of 4,376 on settlement with the State of Missouri, making 140,041, and leaving a balance against the State of 4,459; that the State had also claimed to have furnished prior to that date 144,086, leaving only a balance of 1,014, and that the difference in accounts between the Federal and State Governments would probably soon be placed to the credit of the State.

As a part of said report I submit a tabular statement, compiled from descriptive roll books on file in this department, showing the credits to which each county would then be entitled, providing the basis of our accounts should be allowed by the War Department, and that besides specific credits there stated, there was 8,106 to be apportioned to the different counties in the State on account of volunteers from other States in our regiments, and volunteers from our own State whose county residences were unknown.

These quotas, under the calls of 1863 and 1864, were assigned by the War Department according to three distinct principles, as ascertained by the census of 1860, in the calls of February and March, 1864, were assigned according to the enrollment of 1863, as corrected to that date, and the quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, were assigned according to the enrollments as corrected to July 1, 1864. Such being the rule under which quotas have been assigned to States, the same rule has been adopted in assigning the quotas to districts and sub-districts within this State.

The total deficiency against the State on the 1st of July last, was 10,182 The total deficiency by counties on the 1st of July, was 27,094. The total deficiency by sub-districts on the 1st of July, was 19,797. That is to say, the total quota of the State to the 1st of July, was 19,797. That total credits of the State to July 1, 181,128. Total deficits of sixty-three counties July 1, 27,025. Total surplus in thirty

TABULAR

SHOWING THE POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, QUOTAS EACH COUNTY IN THE First and Second Class

Name of Counties.	Population in 1-91.	Enrollment. 1864.	Gr'l'd. Quota.	Dedic's.	Excess.
Adams	41,164	7,049	5,475		
Alexander	6,384	1,321	2,942	1,158	
Bond	9,707	1,481	1,077		404
Boone	11,079	1,603	1,546		57
Brown	10,670	1,611	1,279	190	
Bureau	21,311	3,272	2,190		1,082
Calhoun	6,455	1,033	1,181		148
Carroll	11,747	1,759	1,175	144	99
Cass	13,253	2,110	1,779	204	327
Champaign	17,373	1,610	2,073	317	
Christian	16,475	2,552	2,061	204	287
Clark	14,809	2,158	1,678	204	276
Clay	9,289	1,508	1,449	377	434
Clinton	10,709	2,005	2,178	201	940
Cook	144,954	23,106	16,000	2,000	
Coles	143,967	23,967	15,000	4,000	843
Cumberland	11,396	1,561	1,604	153	
De Kalb	8,399	1,301	1,179	141	174
De Witt	10,979	2,192	1,374	137	
Douglas	9,819	1,481	1,247	203	203
Du Page	19,769	1,481	1,947	203	
Edgar	17,555	2,500	2,195	219	305
Edwards	6,488	1,300	1,188	202	14
Effingham	10,127	1,474	1,266	127	
Fayette	9,579	747	728	157	102
Ford	7,801	1,256	1,000	100	256
Franklin	13,146	1,968	1,760	219	208
Fulton	17,979	2,810	2,247	281	282
Gallatin	8,279	491	607	55	
Greene	15,731	1,814	1,965	181	
Grundy	9,203	1,383	1,150	138	95
Hamilton	7,946	1,204	1,193	120	11
Hancock	19,158	2,504	2,395	239	
Hardin	4,916	1,011	1,229	123	
Henderson	6,966	1,086	870	87	216
Henry	20,961	3,261	2,620	262	641
Iroquois	16,805	2,177	2,100	210	77
Jackson	13,347	2,377	1,668	167	709
Jasper	10,050	1,504	1,256	125	
Jefferson	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Jersey	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Jo Daviess	22,000	3,300	2,750	275	
Johnson	7,000	1,050	875	87	
Kane	20,000	3,000	2,500	250	
Kankakee	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Kendall	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Knox	19,000	2,850	2,375	237	
Lake	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
La Salle	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Lawrence	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Lee	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Livingston	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Logan	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Macon	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Macoupin	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Madison	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Marion	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Marshall	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Mason	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Massac	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
McDonough	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
McHenry	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
McLean	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Menard	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Mercer	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Monroe	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Montgomery	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Morgan	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Moultrie	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Ogle	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Peoria	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Perry	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Piatt	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Pike	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Pope	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Pulaski	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Putnam	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Randolph	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Richland	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Rock Island	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Saline	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Sangamon	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Schuyler	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Scott	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Shelby	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Stark	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Stephenson	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Tazewell	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Union	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Vermillion	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Wabash	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Warren	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Washington	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Wayne	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
White	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Whiteside	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Will	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Williamson	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Winnebago	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
Woodford	10,000	1,500	1,250	125	
	1,704,291	297,941	253,518	47,725	39,956

FROM KNOX COUNTY.

The Great Union Rally at Galesburg—The Resolutions—Speeches of General Oglesby, Prentiss and Others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, KNOX CO., Tuesday, September 20.

The Union demonstration here to-day was an immense outpouring of the loyal people of Knox and adjoining counties. They came up from every hamlet and village in all this section, and the result was an assembly variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand. The actual number is doubtless between the two. I have attended a the political meetings of note in the State during the present canvass, and I am able to say that I expect to see no enthusiasm and numbers this exceeds them all. The demonstration at Prospect perhaps may be excepted.

The procession of this path string was the announcement that General Oglesby, the Union candidate for Governor of the State, was coming. Then there was a little after daylight this morning, the *grand carriers* of this immense multitude marched this city in a lumber wagon from each township, each wagon bearing the Union flag and a banner upon which was inscribed the name of the township it came from. Then the bands and fusiliers came in wagons and on horseback, with flags and patriotic emblems.

Some of the inscriptions were eminently suggestive of the temper of the people towards treason. One, a beautiful piece of love and devotion to the country, and a determination to transmit this glorious Union, cemented by the blood of our brave fathers, and to preserve and save sons, unimpaired to our posterity.

The speaking of the occasion was the immense procession with which the day opened. There were probably two miles of wagons, horseback and on foot. Those upon which were placed the great and beautiful devices and motto. There were over one hundred of these, and each one of the most extraordinary character, and to be peculiar in Chicago on the day of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President and a Mayor who had not sold himself to disloyal men.

Some idea of its extent may be gained from the fact that it was over an hour in passing one point. There were men and women in carriages, in lumber wagons, on horseback and on foot. Those from the National flags great and small, and beautiful devices and motto. There were over one hundred of these, and each one of the most extraordinary character, and to be peculiar in Chicago on the day of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President and a Mayor who had not sold himself to disloyal men.

Gen. Chapman, reported wounded, came out as Colonel of the 3d Indiana cavalry.

The War Department ordered that commanders of Departments forward to the Commissary General of Prisoners full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received from either on parol or by exchange; and, also, of all rebel prisoners held by them, and of temporary deposits, or who have been exchanged by them; and also, whenever it is practicable, rolls of Federal troops captured and still remaining in their hands, regiment, company, and time and place of capture.

Washington special says: Secretary Fessenden has gone to Maine, and although a strict construction of the law may authorize a draft to be made in each sub-district to fill its deficit without reference to the fact that other districts have an excess, yet it is now proposed to make a draft of a State which, for the past two years has furnished an average surplus of from 25,000 to 40,000 men, and which has sent to the field 182,000, and had on the first of July 36,875 of THREE YEARS' MEN TO CREDIT AGAINST its quota of 56,007 ONE YEAR MEN, will feel some pride of State and doubt the justice of being required to furnish 28,000 by sub-districts, when there are only 13,440 against them as a State. I therefore submit that though the law may require each sub district to stand on its own account, each sub-district in the Federal Government can well afford to suspend the execution of such a power and give the State a reasonable time to fill the balance of its quota by volunteering. Under all these circumstances I cannot but believe your reconsideration on this subject, heretofore made, will meet the approval of the War Department.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't Gen.

STATEMENT,

IN 1861-2-3-4, CREDITS, DEFICITS AND EXCESS OF STATE, JULY 1, 1864.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	Gr'l'd.	Cred'ts.	Dedic's.	Excess.
Adams	1,154	769	2,910	4,833	4,833	1,158	
Alexander	130	98	819	1,047	1,773		726
Bond	97	74	276	447	1,524		1,077
Boone	297	225	617	1,139	970	190	
Brown	297	225	617	1,139	1,279		140
Bureau	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,190	1,082	
Calhoun	76	58	483	617	1,181		564
Carroll	741	561	1,538	2,840	1,175	144	99
Cass	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,779	204	327
Champaign	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,073	317	
Christian	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,061	204	287
Clark	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,678	204	276
Clay	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,449	377	434
Clinton	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,178	201	940
Coles	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,734	1,734	843
Cook	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	16,000	2,000	
Cumberland	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,604	153	
De Kalb	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,179	141	174
De Witt	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,374	137	
Douglas	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,247	203	203
Du Page	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,947	203	
Edgar	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,195	219	305
Edwards	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,188	202	14
Effingham	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,266	127	
Fayette	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	728	157	102
Ford	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,000	100	256
Franklin	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,760	219	208
Fulton	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,247	281	282
Gallatin	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	607	55	
Greene	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,965	181	
Grundy	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,150	138	95
Hamilton	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,193	120	11
Hancock	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,395	239	
Hardin	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,229	123	
Henderson	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	870	87	216
Henry	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,620	262	641
Iroquois	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	2,100	210	77
Jackson	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,668	167	709
Jasper	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,256	125	
Jefferson	1,111	842	2,309	4,262	1,250	125	
Jersey

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"Issues of the Campaign."

"SHALL THE NORTH VOTE FOR A DISUNION PEACE?"

Chicago Tribune Campaign Document, No. 2.

We have issued, and are now prepared to furnish, a sixteen page pamphlet entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace?" This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War?—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great Issue—National Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 30, 1864—The Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of the Federal States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace is Disunion—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—An official Declaration that the South will have Disunion or Nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne—George H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of Letting the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton a State Rights' Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, General Grant and Secretary Benjamin, and many other documents of vital interest, which are not found in any similar publication, will be

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

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SIX CAMPAIGN SONGS.

ADAPTED TO FAMILIAR TUNES.

How McClellan Took Manassas!
The Rallying Song.
Stand by Our Brave Boys Fighting in the Field.
The Young Napoleon (?)
Our Course is Onward Ever.
The American Flag.

The above are issued on a single sheet, suitable for use at Union Meetings, Barbecues, &c., &c., and sold at $1 00 per hundred. *No orders filled of less than one hundred.*

Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

At the suggestion of Governor Morton of Indiana, Governor Yates and Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg have changed the dates of their appointments as heretofore announced, in order that Governor Yates may fill certain appointments that Governor Morton has made for him in Indiana.

In consequence of this arrangement, Gov. Yates and Judge Kellogg have recalled the list of their appointments, as recently published, and changed it as follows:

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Springfield	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Macomb, McDonough Co.	Friday, Oct. 7
Canton, Fulton Co.	Saturday, Oct. 8
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Monday, Oct. 10
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Aledo, Mercer Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	Thursday, Oct. 13
Cambridge, Henry Co.	Friday, Oct. 14
Morris, Grundy Co.	Saturday, Oct. 15
Pontiac, Livingston Co.	Monday, Oct. 17
Peoria, Peoria Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22
Benton, Franklin Co.	Friday, Sept. 23
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24
Carmi, White Co.	Monday, Sept. 26
Harrisburgh, Saline Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Marion, Williamson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 29
Vienna, Johnson Co.	Friday, Sept. 30
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1
Carbondale, Jackson Co.	Monday, Oct. 3

Frank Lumbard, the distinguished vocalist, will be present at all these meetings and sing several of his inimitable campaign songs.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Lieut. Governor HOFFMANN, Major STEVENSON and other German speakers, will speak at GERMAN mass meetings at the following places, in the evening:

Peoria	Tuesday, Oct. 4
Pekin	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Beardstown	Friday, Oct. 7
Quincy	Monday, Oct. 10
Alton	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Edwardsville	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Highland	Thursday, Oct. 13
Trenton	Friday, Oct. 14
Belleville	Monday, Oct. 17

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

A General Survey—The Last Day.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

DECATUR, Sept. 17, 1863.

I have given you a pretty full synopsis of the daily transactions at this Fair by telegraph during the week. I now propose to elaborate upon certain features of the exhibition which seem worthy of that consideration, and I may say, to start with, the Fair as a whole has probably been the most successful of the series since their inauguration, I think in 1853. Taking into consideration the fact of the great scarcity of help, and the necessity of constant attendance and labor at home by farmers, this success is highly complimentary to the officers for the energy and good judgment with which the exhibition has been carried through by them to such triumphant success. If the new Board of officers, which was elected on Wednesday night, do but fulfill their trust as well, they will deserve the same measure of gratitude and praise, which is cordially awarded to the retiring Board. I speak of the Fair as a success. Financially it is so beyond precedent. In the articles of horses, cattle, sheep and farm implements, there has been no superior exhibition, if an equal. And in these articles is manifest the progress most interesting to farmers. Bountiful crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beets, carrots, &c., are the gifts of Providence this year, and may be withheld by the same power next. It is no evidence of progress that they greatly abound in this most attractive shape today, any more than their absence next year would be evidence of retrogression. They appear and disappear as the Lord sendeth his rain and dews upon the just and unjust. But a continual and marked improvement in the character of Agricultural machinery, the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, in each successive year as is manifest by this exhibition when compared with any previous one, is the certain sign of progress in the right direction.

I will speak of some of them in detail. And first, I will take the article of

PLOWS.—I see on the grounds no less than ten different patterns of gang plows. When our State Agricultural Society commenced these re-unions, such an article as a gang plow was hardly known. To-day they are as familiar to the Western farmer as the mother's tears. In good prairie soil they will perform the work of two of the old fashioned plows.

REAPERS.—There are also here at least twenty patterns of the reaper and mower, singly and combined. Rockford appears to be a sort of headquarters for this article of farm economy. Exactly how *Manny* different kinds are manufactured there, I can't pretend to enumerate, and I am somewhat in doubt if the *Manny* manufacturers themselves can. They also hail in large numbers from Freeport, Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, &c.

CULTIVATORS.—Next in importance and numerical strength, is the article of cultivators. And here I may say that the improvements made in these articles during the past two or three years, almost outstrip every other farm utensil. Let us speak of a few of them.

First we will take a look at the FARMER'S CULTIVATOR—manufactured at Jacksonville, under the agency of C. D. Roberts. This Cultivator has great strength—a boy of ten years can manage it with perfect ease. You can run it as deep as a plow, and the range of the shovels is from 8 to 24 inches. The driver moves the shovels from right to left, and raises them out of the ground with his feet, thus leaving his hands entirely free to guide his horses. I regard it as one of the best on the ground.

There are also Cultivators here from the manufactories of Darling & Prosser, Chicago; Dorsey, Decatur; A. J. Sparks, Wyanet; S. Mitchel, El Paso; John Deere, Moline; Furst & Bradley, Chicago, which took the first premium; John Dunk, Keithsburg; Kinyon, Amboy; Denton, Pekin, Meekers, Atlanta; J. F. Taylor, Centralia; Thomas Mast, Springfield, and many others, all possessing more or less points of superiority. But your room will not permit elaboration where so many articles deserve passing notice.

CORN PLANTERS AND SEED SOWERS.

And here will be observed the same marked progress which characterizes the articles I have already mentioned. First, I will speak of

G. W. BROWN'S CORN PLANTER.—This Planter deserves special mention, because it is one of the oldest in the West. Mr. Brown commenced their manufacture more than ten years ago, and during that period he has sold over 15,000 of them, with the privilege to each purchaser to return his machine and take his money if it did not prove all that was promised. Not a single machine has been returned. The Planter can be used for corn, broom corn and sorghum, dropping 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 kernels, as the operator may wish. It can be easily adjusted from 2 1-2 to 8 feet. There is hardly a farmer in the West, who does not understand and appreciate Mr. Brown's planter. It is, as I have stated, one of the oldest planters in the West, and I do not hesitate to say, one of the very best. The two planters Mr. Brown had on exhibition were generously donated to the Sanitary Fair, and they were immediately disposed of, by ticket, for $100 each. The sale price of each is $30.

[illegible] Sanders, of Litchfield, has a very good seeder; J. D. Smith, Peoria, planter; Selby, Elder & Co., planter; Bergus & Sisson, Galesburg, planter; Harouth, Springfield, planter; and a score of others. What I have said of the other farm machinery, will apply to the planters. They show real progress in articles most interesting to farmers.

MOWERS.

Properly, I should have called attention to Mowers under the head of Reapers and Mowers, but will occupy a brief space here, to speak of Wood's prize mower. This mower took the first premium at the great Dixon trial, last year, and is very generally regarded as one of the best, if not the best before the public. Wood's self-raker, mower and raker combined, and self-raking reapers, were also on exhibition, and attracted much attention. Charles E. Whitman, 200 Lake street, Chicago, is the General Western Agent.

CIDER MILLS.

In large numbers, were on the grounds, all of them busy in making cider, which was readily disposed of at five cents the glass, to the thirsty thousands in attendance. The owners of the mills found the business profitable, and would doubtless been glad to have had Fair-week last a whole year on the same terms. The silver medal for the best cider mill was awarded F. C. Winslow, of Freeport.

HORSE HAY FORKS AND PITCHING MACHINES.

These new articles of farm economy had five or six representatives here, and they kept the timothy and clover flying to the delight of the crowd. For each a silver medal was awarded to T. G. & M. Palmer, Chicago.

OTHER ARTICLES OF MACHINERY.

The crowded columns of the TRIBUNE will hardly afford room for more than simple enumeration of the large number of other articles intended for farm use, which were on exhibition here, all of which were examined by the farmers and outsiders with more or less interest. There were revolving horse rakes, threshing machines, corn shellers, fanning mills, grain scourers, husking machines, hay cutters, ditching machines, field rollers, portable engines, garden engines, harrows, grain drills, from 1 to 10 horse power, clover huller and separators, corn and cob mills, churns, root and vegetable cullers, smut machines (one entered by G. E. Thorp, Chicago, took a silver medal), wind mills, nurseryman's spades, gardener's tools, pumps for wells and cisterns, portable grist mills, mills for grinding sugar cane, sugar cane evaporators, wheelbarrows, spading forks, garden rakes, hydraulic rams, &c., &c. In numbers, varieties, and quality of farm utensils, the show overtops all predecessors.

ARTIFICIAL HANDS AND LEGS.

Among the articles on exhibition at this fair, but of more interest to the soldier than the farmer, was Selpho's artificial legs and hands. Preeminent skill, on the part of the maker in this branch of fine art, is a necessity, as a defective artificial leg is worse than none at all. William Selpho, of 516 Broadway, New York, has been engaged in manufacturing artificial limbs for more than thirty years, and I need hardly add, that he has been eminently successful. Soldiers are supplied free with Selpho's artificial limbs on application to a medical director for an order.

SORGHUM AND BEET SUGAR.

There were on exhibition on the Fair grounds, samples of sugar made from beets, made by Gennert Brothers, of Chatsworth, and also samples of sugar and molasses made from the Chinese sugar cane, by Sheldon's Patent Rectifying Process. The samples of the latter manufacture were really nice, equal in taste and appearance to No. 1 New Orleans sugar. I know little about Mr. Sheldon's process, as it is a patented secret, but I have positive evidence that it expels every vestige of that disagreeable acid and vegetable taste flavor so common in the sugar and molasses made from the Chinese cane, by the usual process. Mr. Sheldon's invention will prove a very valuable one.

There were many articles of interest on exhibition, which I should be glad to write about, but I am afraid if I did, the whole thing would prove a "lay over" for an indefinite period.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

I send you the proceedings of the meeting here upon the subject of Agricultural Education, in connection with the recent land grant by Congress. The meeting was held on Tuesday evening, and at its close a committee was appointed to report resolutions. The committee made their report on Friday evening, as follows:

Preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Farmers and Mechanics of Illinois, held on the State Fair Grounds in Decatur, Sept. 15th, 1864.

WHEREAS, The industrial interests are of paramount importance, all others being dependent upon their prosperity; and

WHEREAS, Congress has made a munificent grant of four hundred and eighty thousand acres of land, the proceeds of which are to be used for the endowment of an Industrial College for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; and

WHEREAS, Certain existing institutions of learning have sought to divide this fund and partition the same among themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That we distinctly reiterate that the industrial interests of this State are one and indivisible; that the industrial classes are perfectly competent to draft a plan and arrange the details for the proper disbursement of this fund.

Resolved, That we endorse the sentiments contained in the resolutions of the Farmers' Conventions held at Springfield in June, 1863, and January, 1864, that there should be but ONE INSTITUTION created out of this fund, and that it should be entirely untrammeled by connection with any existing institution.

Resolved, That we, the industrial classes of Illinois, pledge ourselves to combine to use our utmost efforts for the advancement of our educational interests, and knowing, as we do, that these are the foundation upon which the permanent prosperity of the nation rests, we will continue to labor to devote this fund sacredly to the purpose for which it was intended, viz: the establishment of one institution in this State in which the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Resolved, That as the arts and sciences are intimately connected with true progress in agriculture, it is of the utmost importance that this institution receive an endowment commensurate with the magnitude of the object in view.

Resolved, That, seeing, feeling, and knowing the want of practical education in our several employments, we are determined to provide a better state of things for our posterity.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office, whatever his political associations may be, unless we have full assurance that he will labor to carry out our views in this matter, as herein expressed.

Resolved, That we consider the present candidates for the office of Governor of this State as pledged in favor of using this fund as contemplated in these resolutions.

Resolved, That we refer "all whom it may concern" to the foregoing preamble and resolutions as embodying our "claim" in the premises.

Resolved, That we hereby appoint Wm. H. Van Epps, J. B. Turner, John P. Reynolds, A. B. McConnell, and B. G. Roots, as a committee whose duty it shall be to frame a bill, and urge its passage by the next General Assembly of this State, for the organization of an institution and disposition of the fund as contemplated by the act of Congress making the grant, and in accordance with these resolutions.

Resolved, That we request all the newspapers in this State to publish these resolutions.

CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, Chairman.
O. B. GALUSHA, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Union meetings have been held in Decatur almost every evening during the week, to say nothing of the capital Union speeches made by Gov. Yates and Gen. Oglesby, on the occasion of the opening of the Sanitary Fair. Speeches have been made by Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell on two occasions, Prof. McCoy on two evenings, Hon. John Wentworth and others. The people of this city are wide awake. They will give Abe and Andy, Gen. Dick and the Deacon a bigger vote than was ever before cast. They claim from 300 to 400 majority in Macon county (it gave nearly 100 for Douglas in 1860.) This, as most of your readers know, is the home of Gen. Oglesby. He came here from Kentucky at an early age, and has been reared among this people. There is scarcely a man, woman or child in Decatur that does not know him and love him like a brother. A bigger-hearted, nobler and more honest gentleman does not live within the borders of the Prairie State. He is as sure of being the next Governor as the sun is to rise on the 6th day of next November, and he will be a Governor of which the people will be proud, as they have been of his predecessors, Dick Yates and the lamented Bissell.

During the week, on almost every train of cars running from Springfield to Decatur and back, votes have been taken among the passengers for President, and in every instance Lincoln has led the column—this, too, within a district of country that voted strongly against him in 1860. This evening a vote was taken on the extra train between Decatur and Springfield, with the following result:

Lincoln	148
McClellan	43
Fremont	7
Total	198
Lincoln over all	98

It is very evident that the farmers are for Lincoln.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums, which were awarded during the fair, have not been sent by telegraph:

POULTRY—BEST SHOW OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CHICKENS—1st premium, David Calahan, Sangamon.

POULTRY OTHER THAN CHICKENS, NOT LESS THAN FIVE BREEDS—1st premium, David Calahan, Sangamon.

PAIR OF CHICKENS FOR FARMERS—1st, F. B. Tate, Macon; 2d, David Calahan.

SHOW OF PIGEONS—1st, David Garver, Macon.

FRUIT TREES AND FRUIT.

DISPLAY OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES—1st, J. K. Phenix, McLean.

DISPLAY OF ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—1st, J. K. Phenix, McLean Co.

HARDY EVERGREEN TREES—1st, J. K. Phenix.

COLLECTION OF APPLES, 25 VARIETIES—1st, W. & A. J. Cutler, Adams Co.; Martin Allen, La Salle Co.

VARIETY OF APPLES FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—Seth Sones, Jackson; 2d, Stillman Barker, Piatt Co.

FIFTEEN VARIETIES OF APPLES FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS—W. H. Hanson, Lee Co.; 2d, C. H. Rosenstiel, Stephenson.

BEST AND GREATEST VARIETY OF SIBERIAN CRAB—1st, C. W. Musfeldt.

COLLECTION OF APPLES BY AN AMATEUR—1st, W. H. Hanson; 2d, W. H. Jones, Adams.

COLLECTION OF PEARS BY AN AMATEUR—1st, W. B. Hanson; 2d, Stillman Barker, Piatt Co.

PEARS—10 VARIETIES—1st, Wm. Yates, Sangamon Co.; 2d, S. Barker.

AUTUMN PEARS—SIX VARIETIES—PRODUCT OF THE STATE—1st, S. W. Arnold, Cortland; 3d, Wm. Yates, Sangamon.

WINTER PEARS—PRODUCT OF THE STATE—1st, C. H. Rosenstiel, Stephenson.

COLLECTION OF PLUMS—1st Martin Allen, La Salle.

BEST AND GREATEST VARIETY NATIVE GRAPES, 6 BUNCHES—1st, Dr. H. Schroder, Bloomington.

FOREIGN GRAPES—1st, H. Chase, Tolono. Early Grapes, 3 varieties—1st, W. & A. J. Cutler, Adams county; 2d C. H. Rosenstiel. Late Grapes, 3 varities, 6 bunches—1st, C. H. Rosenstiel; 2d, Dr. H. Schroder.

3 VARIETIES WINE GRAPES—1st, D. Schroder.

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

10 YARDS ALL WOOL FLANNEL—Silver medal to Mrs. E. Boarer, Macon; $10 to Mrs. E. J. Hooker, Macon.

DISPLAY OF YARNS—Silver medal and $5 to Elizabeth Maffit, Macon; $3 to Mrs. E. J. Hooker.

PAIR MEN'S SOCKS—$5 to Mrs. E. M. Barber, Macon.

PAIR LADY'S STOCKINGS—1st, Mrs. J. B. Reeve, Shelby county; 2d, Mrs. H. B. Halsted, Douglas county.

BEST COVERLET—Silver medal and $20 to Thos. Ferris, Macon; $5 to Mrs. Sarah Adams, Macon.

10 YARDS JEANS—Silver medal and $10, Mrs. E. M. Bohrer.

DISPLAY OF LINEN GOODS—1st, Mrs. E. H. Stroh, Macon; 2d, Elizabeth Maffit, Macon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

High commendation was given to Mrs. M. Gillespie, for balmoral hose and ribbed hose; Mrs. W. A. Mills, Sangamon county, embroidered counterpane; Mrs. Alice McClure, Bloomington, traveling blanket, home made; Annie E. Fielding, Macon, sample of cotton.

PLAIN KNITTING—1st, Mrs. L. L. Haworth, Macon; 2d, Miss Mary E. Myers, Macon.

PLAIN SEWING—1st, Hester A. Gillam, Scott county; 2d Mrs. John R. Woods, Madison Co.

PLAIN SEWING BY CHILD UNDER 12 YEARS—1st, Mary E. Myers, Macon county; 2d, Alice Adair, Menard county.

CROCHET WORK—1st, E. H. Shob, Macon; 2d, Mrs. C. C. Burroughs, Macon; and Mary E. Myers.

PATCH WORK—Quilt—1st, Mrs. S. W. True, Coles county; 2d, Mrs. Barbary Oldenbrender, Edgar county; 3d, Mrs. Hettie Irwin, Knox county.

PATCH WORK—Quilt, by child under 15 years—1st, Mary L. Halstes, Tuscola; 2d, H. N. Edwards, Watson.

LACE WORK—1st, Mrs. N. S. McCord, Edgar Co.; 2d, Mrs. E. H. Stroh, Macon; 3d, Mary E. Myers, Macon.

WORSTED EMBROIDERY.—1st, Miss C. C. Myers, Macon; 2d, Mrs. Susan Barrows, Macon; 3d, Mrs. E. W. Marshall, Macon.

NEEDLE WORK, OR FLOSS EMBROIDERY.—1st, Mrs. S. H. Morse, Macon; 2d, Miss E. H. Raby; 3d, Alice W. McClure, McLean.

SILK EMBROIDERY.—1st, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Macon; 2d, James Muir, Chicago; 3d, James Muir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Premiums were awarded to J. W. Crowell, Decatur, leather breeches. A. E. James, Decatur, hat and clothes brush; Mrs. E. H. Stroh, do, domestic crape work; Miss C. E. Hill, Harnstown, hair work; Miss Mary L. Smith, Decatur, wax fruit; George S. Lyon, Decatur, hair work wreath; Miss Mary L. Smith, Decatur, wax fruit; Nancy Warren, Decatur, bead collars and jets; Miss C. C. Myers, Springfield, bead work ottoman cover; A. H. Boze, Decatur, bead work; Mrs. John E. Woods, Alton, shell work; Mrs. E. E. Myers, shell wreath; Mrs. C. E. Lawson, Jacksonville, agricultural wreath; Mrs. M. S. Washburn, Decatur, agricultural wreath; E. A. Sallie, Decatur, do.; August Pogler, Madison Co., specimen raw silk. [This was a most beautiful specimen of silk, showing the capacity for production of the State of Illinois, not only of the cereals, pork and beef for the nation, but of cotton, wool and silk to clothe it.] Mrs. William Pickerell, Mechanicsburg, feather fly brush; Miss Mattie E. Wells, Decatur, leather work looking glass; Mrs. E. Stevens, Ogle Co., display of wax work; J. A. Buckingham, Decatur, leather work; A. E. Sallie, Decatur, shell work, leather doll, &c.; Miss Annie E. Eastirday, Montgomery Co., wax work; Miss Mollie Hoagland, flat feather duster. There were a large number of other articles highly commended, for which no premiums were provided.

SWINE—BERKSHIRE.

BEST BOAR OVER ONE YEAR—1st, Jesse Cloyd, Champaign.

BOAR UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, Jesse Cloyd; 2d, Thomas J. Crowder, Sangamon.

SOW OVER ONE YEAR—1st, Thomas J. Crowder.

SOW UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, Thomas J. Crowder; 2d, Jesse Cloyd.

SOW WITH LITTER OF PIGS—1st, Thomas J. Crowder.

BOAR OVER ONE YEAR—1st, Ralph & Ferguson, Champaign; 2d, O'Mallan, Clayton.

LARGER BREEDS.

BOAR UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, Ralph & Ferguson; 2d, Henry Funk, McLean.

SOW OVER ONE YEAR—1st, O'Mallan.

SOW UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, Henry Funk; 2d, Ralph & Ferguson.

SOW WITH LITTER OF PIGS—1st, Frank Searles, Hadley.

SUFFOLK BOAR OVER ONE YEAR—1st, P. G. Bander, Winnebago.

BOAR UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, Charles Snoad, Joliet.

SOW OVER ONE YEAR—1st, P. G. Bander.

SOW UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, Charles Snoad.

SMALLER BREEDS.

BOAR OVER ONE YEAR—1st, E. P. Jones, Morgan county; 2d, Charles Snoad.

BOAR UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, E. P. Jones; 2d, David Calahan, Sangamon.

SOW OVER ONE YEAR—1st, E. P. Jones; 2d, J. M. Gillett, Will county.

SOW UNDER ONE YEAR—1st, O'Mallan, Clayton; 2d, E. P. Jones.

SOW WITH LITTER OF PIGS—

SWEEPSTAKES.

BEST BOAR AND THREE SOWS—1st, Frank Searles, Hadley; 2d, E. P. Jones.

BOAR OF ANY AGE—1st, Ralph & Ferguson, Champaign.

SOW OF ANY AGE—1st, E. P. Jones; 2d, David Calahan.

HIC-HOC.

THE OPERATIONS IN MOBILE BAY.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

How the Forts and the Ram Tennessee Were Captured—Farragut's Pilot—Interesting Particulars.

The *Army and Navy Journal* for this week contains the complete official report of Admiral Farragut of the operations in Mobile Bay. It is illustrated with very interesting diagrams explanatory of the different positions of the fleet during the action. We copy the material parts of this interesting document:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 12, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor to forward the Department on the evening of the 5th instant, a report of my entree into Mobile Bay on the morning of that day, and which, though brief, contained all the principal facts of the attack. Notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on this ship, and the terrible disaster to the Tecumseh, the result of the fight was a glorious victory; and I have reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under my command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo which requires more than discipline to overcome.

PRELIMINARY PLANS.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous steps taken in consultation with Generals Canby and Granger on the 8th of July. I had an interview with these officers on board the Hartford, on the subject of an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that Gen. Canby would send all the troops he could spare to co-operate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged Gen. Canby to inform me that he could not despatch a sufficient number to invest both forts, and in reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, engaging to have a force in the Sound ready to protect the landing of the army on Dauphin Island in the rear of that fort, and I assigned Lieut.-Commander DeKrafft, of the Conemaugh, to that duty.

On the 1st instant General Granger visited me again on the Hartford. In the meantime the Tecumseh had arrived at Pensacola, and Capt. Craven informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th of August as the day for landing the troops and my entrance into the bay, but owing to delays mentioned in Capt. Jenkin's communication to me, the Tecumseh was not ready. General Granger, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

As subsequent events proved, the delay turned to our advantage, as the rebels were busily engaged during the 4th in throwing troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, all of which were captured a few days afterward. The Tecumseh arrived on the evening of the 4th, and everything being propitious, I proceeded to the attack on the following morning. As mentioned in my previous despatch, the vessels outside the bar which were designed to participate in the engagement were all under way by forty minutes past five in the morning, in the following order, two abreast and lashed together:

Brooklyn, Captain James Alden, with the Octorora, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Green, on the port side.

Hartford, Captain Percival Drayton, with the Metacomet, Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Jouett.

Richmond, Captain T. A. Jenkins, with the Port Royal, Lieutenant-Commander B. Gherardi.

Lackawanna, Captain J. B. Marchand, with the Seminole, Commander E. Donaldson.

Monongahela, Commander J. H. Strong, with the Kennebec, Lieutenant-Commander W. P. McCann.

Ossipee, Commander W. E. Le Roy, with the Itasca, Lieutenant-Commander George Brown.

Oneida, Commander J. R. M. Mullany, with the Galena, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Wells.

The iron-clads Tecumseh, Commander T. A. M. Craven, the Manhattan, Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, the Winnebago, Commander T. H. Stevens, and the Chickasaw, Lieutenant Commander T. H. Perkins, were already ahead inside the bar, and had been ordered to take up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and the parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram Tennessee as soon as the fort was passed. It was only at the urgent request of the captains and commanding officers that I yielded to the Brooklyn being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because in their judgment the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. This I believe to be an error; for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as will appear in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.

PASSING THE FORTS.

The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the Tecumseh firing the first shot at 6:47. At six minutes past seven the fort opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the Brooklyn, and immediately after the action became general. It was soon apparent that there was some difficulty ahead. The Brooklyn, for some cause which I did not then clearly understand, but which has since been explained by Captain Alden in his report, arrested the advance of the whole fleet, while at the same time the guns of the fort were playing with great effect upon that vessel and the Hartford. A moment after I saw the Tecumseh, struck by a torpedo, disappear almost instantaneously beneath the waves, carrying with her her gallant commander and nearly all her crew. I determined at once, as I had originally intended, to take the lead, and after ordering the Metacomet to send a boat to save, if possible, any of the perishing crew, I dashed ahead with the Hartford, and the ships followed on, their officers believing that they were going to a noble death with their commander-in-chief. I steamed through between the buoys where the torpedoes were supposed to have been sunk. These buoys had been previously examined by my Flag Lieutenant, J. Crittenden Watson, in several nightly reconnoissances. Though he had not been able to discover the sunken torpedoes, yet we had been assured by refugees, deserters and others, of their existence, but believing that from their having been sometime in the water they were probably innocuous, I determined to take the chance of their explosion.

HOW THE TENNESSEE WAS CAPTURED.

From the moment I turned to the northwestward to clear the middle ground, we were enabled to keep such a broadside fire upon the batteries of Fort Morgan that their guns did us comparatively little injury. Just after we passed the fort, which was about ten minutes before eight o'clock, the ram Tennessee dashed out at this ship, as had been expected, and in anticipation of which I had ordered the Monitors on our starboard side. I took no further notice of her than to return her fire. The rebel gunboats Morgan, Gaines and Selma were ahead, and the latter particularly annoyed us with a raking fire, which our guns could not return. At two minutes after eight o'clock I ordered the Metacomet to cast off and go in pursuit of the Selma. Captain Jouett was after her in a moment, and in an hour's time he had her as a prize. She was commanded by P. U. Murphy, formerly of the United States Navy. He was wounded in the wrist; his executive officer, Lieut. Comstock, and eight of the crew killed, and seven or eight wounded. Lieutenant-Commander Jouett's conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendations. The Morgan and Gaines succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their movements as the Metacomet. The want of pilots, however, I believe, was the principal difficulty. The Gaines was so injured by our fire that she had to be run ashore, where she was subsequently destroyed, but the Morgan escaped to Mobile during the night, though she was chased and fired upon by our cruisers.

Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gunboats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram Tennessee standing up for this ship; this was at forty-five minutes past eight. I was not long in comprehending his intentions to be the destruction of the flag ship. The monitors and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed. And then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The Monongahela, Commander Strong, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so, carried away his own iron prow, together with the cutwater, without apparently doing his adversary much injury. The Lackawanna, Capt. Marchand, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed, but though her stern was cut and crushed to the plank ends for the distance of three feet above the water's edge to five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy list. The Hartford was the third vessel which struck her, but as the Tennessee quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and as she rasped along our side, we poured our whole port broadside of 9-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casemate. The monitors worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The Chickasaw succeeded in getting under her stern, and a 15-inch shot from the Manhattan broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden backing, though the missile itself did not enter the vessel.

Immediately after the collision with the flagship, I directed Captain Drayton to bear down for the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when, unfortunately, the Lackawanna ran into the Hartford just forward of the mizzenmast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were fast approaching our adversary, when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset; the Chickasaw was pounding away at her stern, the Ossipee was approaching her at full speed, and the Monongahela, Lackawanna and this ship were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering chains were gone, compelling a resort to her relieving tackles, and several of her port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the Hartford struck her until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the Ossipee, Commander Le Roy, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During the contest with the rebel gunboats and the ram Tennessee, and which terminated by her surrender at ten o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan. Admiral Buchanan was wounded in the leg, two or three of his men were killed, and five or six wounded. Commander Johnson, formerly of the United States Navy, was in command of the Tennessee, and came on board the flag-ship to surrender his sword and that of Admiral Buchanan. The surgeon, Dr. Conrad, came with him, stated the condition of the Admiral, and wished to know what was to be done with him. Fleet Surgeon Palmer, who was on board the Hartford during the action, commiserating the sufferings of the wounded, suggested that those of both sides be sent to Pensacola, where they could be properly cared for. I therefore addressed a note to Brig. Gen. R. L. Page, commanding Fort Morgan, informing him that Admiral Buchanan and others of the Tennessee had been wounded, and desiring to know whether he would permit one of our vessels, under a flag of truce, to convey them, with or without our own wounded, to Pensacola, on the understanding that the vessel should take out none but the wounded, and bring nothing back that she did not take out. This was acceded to by Gen. Page, and the Metacomet proceeded on this mission of humanity.

As I had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the Hartford, but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside, and spring again to their deadly work. Our little consort, the Metacomet, was also under my immediate eye, during the whole action, up to the moment I ordered her to cast off in pursuit of the Selma. The coolness and promptness of Lieutenant Commander Jouett throughout, merit high praise; his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation. In this connection I must not omit to call the attention of the Department to the conduct of Acting Ensign Henry C. Nields, of the Metacomet, who had charge of the boat sent from the vessel when the Tecumseh sunk. He took her in under one of the most galling fires I ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of her crew within six hundred yards of the fort. I would respectfully recommend his advancement. The commanding officers of all the vessels who took part in the action, deserve my warmest commendations, not only for the untiring zeal with which they had prepared their ships for the contest but for their skill and daring in carrying out my orders during the engagement. With the exception of the momentary arrest of the fleet when the Hartford passed ahead, and to which I have already adverted, the order of battle was preserved, and the ships followed each other in close order past the batteries of Fort Morgan, and in comparative safety, too, with the exception of the Oneida. Her boilers were penetrated by a shot from the fort, which completely disabled her, but her consort, the Galena, firmly fastened to her side, brought her safely through, showing clearly the wisdom of the precaution of carrying the vessels in two abreast. Commander Mullany, who had solicited eagerly to take part in the action, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. In the encounter with the ram, the commanding officers obeyed with alacrity the order to run her down, and without hesitation exposed their ships to destruction to destroy the enemy. Our iron-clads, from their slow speed and bad steering, had some difficulty in getting into and maintaining their position in line as we passed the fort, and in the subsequent encounter with the Tennessee from the same causes, were not so effective as could have been desired; but I cannot give too much praise to Lieutenant-Commander Perkins, who, though he had orders from the Department to return North, volunteered to take command of the Chickasaw, and did his duty nobly.

The Winnebago was commanded by Commander T. H. Stevens, who volunteered for that position. His vessel steers very badly, and neither of his turrets will work, which compelled him to turn his vessel every time to get a shot, so that he could not fire very often, but he did the best under the circumstances.

The Manhattan appeared to work well, though she moved slowly. Commander Nicholson delivered his fire deliberately, and, as before stated, with one of his 15-inch shot broke through the armor of the Tennessee, with its wooden backing, though the shot itself did not enter the vessel. No other shot broke through her armor, though many of her plates were started, and several of her port-shutters jammed by the fire from the different ships.

The Hartford, my flagship, was commanded by Captain Percival Drayton, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has been long known to his professional brothers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the fleet captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only commemorating officially to the Department that which it knew full well before. To him, and to my staff in their respective positions, I am indebted for the detail of my fleet.

Lieut. J. Crittenden Watson, my Flag Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former despatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to the signals, and performed his duties as might be expected—thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention. My Secretary, Mr. McKinley, and Acting Ensign E. H. Brownell, were also on the poop, the latter taking notes of the action, a duty which he performed with coolness and accuracy.

Two other acting ensigns of my staff (Mr. Bogart and Mr. Heginbotham) were on duty in the powder division, and, as the reports will show, exhibited zeal and ability. The latter, I regret to say, was severely wounded by a raking shot from the Tennessee when we collided with that vessel, and died a few hours after. Mr. Heginbotham was a young married man, and has left a widow and one child, whom I commend to the kindness of the department.

Lieutenant A. R. Yates, of the Augusta, acted as an additional aide to me on board the Hartford, and was very efficient in the transmission of orders.

FARRAGUT'S PILOT.

The last of my staff, and to whom I would call the notice of the department, is not the least in importance. I mean Pilot Martin Freeman. He has been my great reliance in all difficulties in his line of duty. During the action he was in the main-top, piloting the ships into the bay. He was cool and brave throughout, never losing his self-possession. This man was captured early in the war in a fine fishing smack which he owned, and, though he protested that he had no interest in the war, and only asked for the privilege of fishing for the fleet, yet his services were too valuable to the captors as a pilot, not to be secured. He was appointed a first-class pilot, and has served us with zeal and fidelity, and has lost his vessel, which went to pieces on Ship Island. I commend him to the Department.

OFFICERS PRAISED.

It gives me pleasure to refer to several officers who volunteered to take any situation where they might be useful, some of whom were on their way North, either by orders of the Department or condemned by medical survey. The reports of different commanders will show how they conducted themselves.

I have already mentioned Lieut. Commander Perkins, of the Chickasaw, and Lieut. Yates, of the Augusta. Acting Volunteer Lieut. William Hamilton, late commanding officer of the Augusta Dinsmore, had been invalided by medical survey, but he eagerly offered his services on board the iron-clad Chickasaw, having had much experience in our monitors.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. Giraud, another experienced officer in iron-clads, asked to go in one of these vessels, but as they were all well supplied with officers, I permitted him to go on the Ossipee, under Commander Le Roy. After the action he was given temporary charge of the ram Tennessee.

Before closing this report, there is one other officer of my squadron of whom I feel bound to speak—Capt. T. A. Jenkins, of the Richmond, who was formerly my Chief of Staff, not because of his having held that position, but because he never forgets to do his duty to the Government, and takes now the same interest in the fleet as when he stood in that relation to me. He is also the commanding officer of the second division of my squadron, and as such has shown ability and the most untiring zeal. He carried out the spirit of one of Lord Collingwood's best sayings, "Not to be afraid of doing too much; those who are seldom do as much as they ought." When in Pensacola he spent days on the bar, placing the buoys in the best position; was always looking after the interests of the service, and keeping the vessels from being detained one moment longer in port than was necessary. The gallant Craven told me, only the night before the action in which he lost his life: "I regret, Admiral, that I have detained you, but had it not been for Capt. Jenkins, God knows when I should have been here. When your order came, I had not received an ounce of coal."

I feel that I should not be doing my duty, did I not call the attention of the Department to an officer who has performed all his various duties with so much zeal and fidelity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

Geo. H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record.

Extracts from his Speeches in Congress.

MR. PENDLETON IN FAVOR OF LETTING THE REBELS GO IN PEACE.

"Mr. Chairman: I say again that my constituents are in favor of conciliation; they are in favor of peace. They love the Union beyond all things; but if dissolution is inevitable, they want it in peace. Peace may preserve this Government; peace may reconstruct this Union; peace will preserve friendship and give us an opportunity for acts of reciprocal kindness and good will. If these Southern States cannot be conciliated, and if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion, *I would signalize their departure by tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it*; and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together with us again in one common government, there should be no pride to be humiliated, there should be no wound inflicted from my hand to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, Jan. 18 1861, Appendix to Cong. Globe, 36th Cong., 2d sess., page 72.*

This was before the rebels fired on Fort Sumter. Two years later, viz., on the 31st of January, 1863, Mr. Pendleton announced that his opinion had undergone no change, as follows:

"I said two years ago on this floor, that 'armies, money, war, cannot maintain this Union; justice, reason, peace, may.' *I believed it then; I have believed it every moment since; I believe it now.* No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith."—*Cong. Globe, 37th Cong., 3d sess., page 654.*

MR. PENDLETON A STATE RIGHTS MAN.

"But, sir, I pass to another consideration I am one of those who still hope for a restoration of the Union—not the unity of our territory only, but the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution. I hope that we may maintain the integrity of our system of government—the system of confederation—the system whose foundation is *State Rights*. The Constitution is a compact of sovereign States, which government made by *sovereign States*, which assigns to the Federal Government its powers and duties, and reserves all others to the States and people. Its foundation is, that all power not granted is reserved—all duties not specifically enjoined are forbidden. The duties of the Federal Government are few and simple. They relate to foreign affairs and matters of general and universal interest. Its powers were intended to be limited also. To the States were committed all matters of local concern and the care of the rights and liberties of all their citizens. Their reserved powers were consequently very large. Our fathers thought this the very hidden secret of their system. They thought they had discovered in this the philosopher's stone of government. And so they had. It was the beauty and the pride of our system. It secured to us liberty; it secured to us prosperity; it secured to us self-government beyond the example of any people. In an evil hour it was abandoned. Since then we have had war, and misery, and tyranny; but I forbear."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, March 1, 1864.—Cong. Globe, 38th Cong., 1st sess., page 891.*

"*I believe, sir, in the doctrine of State Rights.* I know it is fashionable to-day to denounce it. I know that regard for it has been diminished in the public mind; and I know, also, that in the same degree has love of union waned, and want of harmony among the States increased."—*Mr. Pendleton's speech, June 15, 1864. Ibid., page 2,993.*

MR. PENDLETON SAYS THE PEOPLE CANNOT AMEND THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

"The Federal Government has power over the relations of the States with foreign nations, and the relations of the States as between and among themselves. It has no power over the purely internal affairs of the State. This principle was as familiar as household words three years ago. Every power delegated to the Federal Government relates either to the International or the Inter-State relations of the United States. Every power prohibited to the States affects the same relations, and them only. The domestic internal affairs of a State, having no connection with the Federal Government, or with foreign nations, or with the other States, are reserved to the absolute, exclusive sovereign power of the States respectively, and to the people thereof. The other States are not affected by them, and have no interest in them. The Federal Government has no cognizance of them. The power of amendment which is confined to three-fourths of the States does not reach them, nor the power to regulate them, but is limited to the subjects and powers delegated to the United States. It is not competent, in my judgment, for three-fourths of the States to abolish that provision of the constitution by which no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the Legislatures, and give to the Congress the power to subdivide or unite the States: nor is it competent for three-fourths of the States to amend the constitution so as to give to the Federal Government the power to appoint the Governors of the States, nor to prescribe the qualifications of electors of the State nor the number or qualifications of the members of the Legislature, nor to amend the constitution of the State. Three-fourths of the States may change the war-making power, or the power to regulate commerce, or the power to make treaties. Three-fourths of the States may abolish the three-fifths rule of representation, or the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, or the rule for imposing direct taxes. All these amendments may be made, because they relate to inter-State affairs. They relate to the connections of the States as between themselves, or as between the States and foreign nations. *But neither three-fourths of the States, nor all the States save one, can abolish slavery in that dissenting State*, because it lies within the domain reserved entirely to each State for itself, and upon it the other States cannot enter. *Mr. Pendleton's Speech, June 15th, 1864. Ibid., page 2,993.*

CURE OF CATARRH, THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES.

The New System of Cure—Special Notice.

The remarkable success which has attended the practice of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, (of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets,) in the *speedy and radical cure* of catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, and curable stages of consumption, is well known to our citizens. The present season is peculiarly favorable for the successful use of the new remedies, and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that they succeed, even after all forms of medication have been tried in vain.

Notwithstanding the vast increase in the prices of all articles, especially medicines, Dr. Ayer has not yet advanced his prices, that those who are in the early stages of disease may avail themselves of present rates, and fully recover from this dangerous class of diseases before winter, would do well to apply immediately. A neglected throat disease or catarrh, or other affection of the lungs, invariably becomes *worse*, and too often quite *incurable*, at the approach of fall, at the *present time*, in all probability, a few weeks is sufficient to effect a complete cure.

Persons who cannot call should write, enclosing *ten postage stamps*, when a little book upon the subject, and a list of questions will be sent by return mail. Address J. Winslow Ayer, M. D., Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, Chicago, Illinois. Post office drawer 6339.

sep20-s464-2td-1tw.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

The money market to-day was easier, and first class paper was freely discounted at the usual rate of 10 per cent per annum. The brokers, however, are generally refusing accommodations to speculators in grain and highwines.

Eastern Exchange was firmer, owing to an improved demand, but there was no change in rates. The bankers were buying at ¼ discount, and selling at ¼ discount. Towards the close the bankers refused to sell to each other at less than ⅛.

Gold in New York declined 9@2 per cent—opening at 226½, declining to 225¼, and closing at 224. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:

10.00 a. m.	226¼	12.45 p. m.	225¾
10.40 a. m.	225¾	2.30 p. m.	224
12.00 m.	225½		

Here the gold market opened at 223, declined to 220, and closed at 221@222. It was feverish and unsettled, and rates had a strong downward tendency. Silver was quiet at 200@210.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

During the past week the decline in gold unsettled the general produce markets, and we note a decline on the week of 25@50c on Flour, 4@6c ₩ bushel on Wheat, 1½c ₩ bushel on Oats, 1@2c on Rye, 6@15c on Barley, 3@4c ₩ gallon on Highwines, and 50c ₩ bushel on Timothy Seed.

The general markets to-day were unsettled and weaker—mainly in consequence of the decline in gold, and the victory of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

There was scarcely any demand for Flour, and the market ruled heavy and dull, with light sales of spring extras at $10.00, and red winter extras at $10.25@10.40.

The Wheat market was unsettled, and we note a decline in prices of 3c per bushel, with sales of 125,000 bushels at $1.99@1.95 for No. 2 Red Winter; $1.85 for Rejected Red; $1.91@1.92 for No. 1 Spring; $1.87@1.89½ for No. 2 Spring; and $1.76 @1.79 for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull and weak at $1.87 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn ruled ¼@½c lower, with sales of 100,000 bushels, at $1.32 for No. 1 Corn, $1.31½@1.32 for No. 2 Corn, and $1.29@1.30 for Rejected Corn—the market closing steady at $1.31½@1.31¾ for No. 2 Corn in store.

Oats were ½c lower, and moderately active, with sales of 150,000 bushels, at 63½@63¾c for No. 1, 63½@63c for No. 2, and 61c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 63c for No. 1 and 62½c for No. 2.

Rye was very dull and nominally 1c lower, with light sales of No. 2 at $1.27@1.28. There were no sales of No. 1.

Barley was extremely dull and prices fell 5@7c per bushel, with sales of 5,500 bu No. 2 at $1.82½@1.90—closing at $1.85.

Highwines were heavy and 2@3c lower, with sales of 200 brls at $1.70@1.71—the market closing weak at the inside figure.

Timothy Seed was dull and heavy at $4.90@5.00. Flax was steady and firm.

In Beef Cattle the demand has been considerably restricted, by an almost nominal supply. Entered sales, 241 head, at $3.25@$5.25, chiefly at $3.25@$3.75 per 100 lbs. Market apparently active and prices unchanged, but transactions are too limited to establish quotations.

In Hogs, with a limited supply, there has been no decline in the previous activity and firmness of the market. Entered sales, 1,289 head at $10.25 @$13.10, chiefly at $11.50@$12.25 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon gold fell still lower, and the wheat market ruled dull and lower, with sales of No 2 Spring at $1.85@1.86½—closing quiet. Highwines were offered at $1.70, without buyers.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

A Decline in Prices.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

The firmness which has characterised the Dry Goods market during the past few weeks, in spite of a decline in gold of 25@30 per cent and in cotton of 10@15c per lb., has at length given way, and prices are lower. The immediate cause of the break-down in prices is an auction sale which took place in New York yesterday and to-day, at which Coates' Thread was sold at $1.75, and Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., at a decline of 5@10c per yard. The jobbers, who have all along been keeping the market inflated, got frightened, and they forced their stocks to sale, and the low prices which ruled has caused a panic in the trade of no ordinary character. Some of the principal dispatches received describe the market as wholly unsettled, and predict a further decline; but it is more than probable that the heavy dealers all over the country will make every effort to cause a reaction.

The market in this city has ruled very quiet during the week, and our dealers, following New York, have marked their goods down. Our quotations, therefore, show a decline of 3c on Brown Sheetings, 2@3c on Prints, 3@5c on Delaines, 3@5c on Ticks, 2½c on Corset Jeans, 1½c on Coates' Thread, and 10@15c on Williamsville.

The advices from manufacturers and their agents would indicate light stocks and a light supply of goods, some of the leading print works having closed, but this will only tend slightly to check the downward tendency, unless gold and cotton again advance. The goods in the hands of speculators will continue to be pressed to sale, unless a reaction takes place.

The following are the closing quotations in this market:

[illegible — dry goods price tables: Brown Sheetings, Prints, Denims, Tickings, Stripes, Delaines, Ginghams, Woolen Flannels, etc.]

CANTON FLANNELS.

[illegible — tables of Canton Flannels, Stripes, Drills, Corset Jeans, Ducks, Cambrics, Balmoral Skirts]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 20, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending Sept. 17th, and comparatively for three years.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—The receipts of Lumber during the first three days of the past week, were probably the heaviest that ever arrived in this market, in the same space of time—amounting to 9,993,000 feet. The effect of so unlooked for a supply, with the extremely limited dock room afforded, caused a temporary depression in the market, sales being made at a reduction of $1.00@1.50 ₩ 1,000 feet, from the previous quotations of the market. At this decline the numerous cargoes on hand, were very soon disposed of. The subsequent supply considerably abated, and as the best evidence of the increasing demand for lumber, both for our city and country trade, prices have again regained their former position and firmness. There is an active demand for flooring, and the better descriptions of lumber, for which the present supply is inadequate.

SHINGLES—The market has been in better supply during the past week; stocks on hand are still light, and with an active demand, the market continues firm and unchanged.

LATH—There has been no change in the previous activity of the market. Prices rule very firm at present quotations.

In the yards business is very active, prices ruling firm at the following revised quotations:

[illegible — lumber yard price list]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 17, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since August 6, 1864:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 9,747 head. This is 1,815 head more than were received last week, and 4,650 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	9,747

The receipts of Beef Cattle during the past week have been heavier than during any corresponding week for the past three months, and there has also been a corresponding increase in the activity of the market. The supply has not been suitable to the demand in regard to the general character of the stock. Shipping grades, and good medium qualities have been scarce, the receipts consisting mainly of common and low medium grades. As the result of the transactions of the week we note a decline as compared with the closing prices of last week's market, of 25c per 100 lbs on prime to extra shipping grades, of 50@75c per 100 lbs on medium to prime qualities and of 75@90c on common grades of stock.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 10,868 head. This is 2,366 head more than were received last week, and 5,533 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	10,868

With an inadequate supply of prime to extra grades we note an advance of $1.00@1.25 ₩ 100 lbs on the quotations of last week's market, of 75@1.00 on medium qualities, and of 75@1.00 on common stock Hogs. At our present quotations the market closed active and firm this evening.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, as compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the comparative prices of Hogs this week, and for the corresponding period of last year:

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to med. do	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that as compared with last year, prime to extra Hogs have advanced ₩ lbs live weight, 7¼@8c; medium to prime, 5½@7¼c; and common Hogs, 5½@6½c.

SHEEP—The receipts during the past week have consisted principally of Stock Sheep, which have been sent through on account of Western Sheep farmers. Fat Sheep and grades suitable for city butchers have been in small supply, and prices rule firm at $6.50 @7.25 ₩ 100 lbs, with a good demand.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market has been in nominal supply, and transactions have consequently been limited to the stock remaining over in the yards unsold, and a few additional cars of very inferior cows and coarse oxen received during the day. Entered sales 241 head, at $3.25@5.25, chiefly at $3.25@3.75 ₩ 100 lbs. Transactions are too limited to establish quotations.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible — table of cattle sales: Sellers, Buyers, No., Av., Price]

HOGS—Received during the day at the various yards about 1,500 hogs. Entered sales 1,289 head at $10.25@13.10, chiefly at $11.50@12.25 ₩ 100 lbs. With a light supply there has been no decline in the previous activity of the market. Prices continue firm at previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible — table of hog sales: Sellers, Buyers, No., Av., Price]

SHEEP—The market is tolerably active, and very firm at $6.50@7.25 for prime to extra grades.

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible — table of sheep sales]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Telegraphed Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The total receipts of Beef Cattle, at all the market places of the city, amount to 5,316 head, the general quality of which has been below the average.

The market opened with some symptoms of activity and firmness, and prices ruled ½c ₩ lb higher than last week, but business to-day has not been so good, and sales have been made in favor of purchasers. The market closed weak, and with a downward tendency.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year, at ₩ lb net weight of meat, seller sinking offal:

CLOSING PRICES.

Week ending	Sept. 20, 1864.	Sept. 22, 1863.
First Class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]

As compared with the quotations of the market last week, there is a decline of ½c ₩ lb on first class Beef; of 1c ₩ lb on second class Beef, and of 1c ₩ lb on third class Beef.

SHEEP—Of Sheep we have 4,670 head reported for the week, and according to the reported sales of sheep brokers, the general average price per head has been $6.10, against $6.25 as reported for last week.

HOGS—The market has been in moderate supply, receipts for the week amounting to —— head, and trade has been lively. The quotations to-day of corn fed hogs per 100 lbs live weight, range from $12.50@13.75. The market is firm and improving. This morning 2,500 head were sold quick at full prices.

SOLON ROBINSON.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, [illegible]; ordinary to good, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

COWS AND CALVES—First quality, [illegible]; ordinary [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

VEAL CALVES—First quality [illegible]; ordinary [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, per head, [illegible]; prime [illegible]; ordinary [illegible]; common [illegible].

SWINE—Corn fed, per pound, [illegible].

The market for beef cattle ruled heavy this week, prices were nearly or quite half a cent lower on average. Total receipts at all the yards for the week are 5,316; [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is all delivered, unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

FREIGHTS—Grain Freights continue scarce and dull, and we have no improvement to note. The engagements during the week have been light—ranging from 6@6½c for wheat and 5@5½c for corn to Buffalo. To-day there was rather more inquiry, as follows: To Buffalo—[illegible] To Oswego, [illegible] To Oswego—schr. Amelia and Augusta Ford, with wheat, at 14½c; schr. Flint, with oats at [illegible].

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

[illegible — lake and rail freight rates]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,798 brls; shipped, 3,422 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week, and since the 1st of January, with comparative statement:

[illegible — flour receipts and shipments table]

The market during the week has been extremely dull and prices have a strong downward tendency. There is actually no demand whatever by shippers, and holders might as well absent themselves from 'Change, and refuse to offer their stocks. Since the date of our last weekly review we note a decline of 25@50c per brl, and even at the depreciation, there seems to be no inquiry. The sales during the week were:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN FLOUR DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — daily flour transactions table]

The market to-day was entirely neglected—there being no demand whatever. The sales were:—RED WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls red winter extra at $10.25; 100 brls "Capitol" at $10.40. SPRING EXTRAS—100 brls good spring extra at $10.00.

The following are the closing quotations in Flour in this market:

[illegible — flour quotations]

CORN MEAL—There is a very moderate inquiry, and the market is quiet. We quote:

[illegible]

Bran and Middlings—There is a good supply of Bran, and the market is lower. Middlings are in very limited request. We quote:

[illegible]

SALES TO-DAY were: 20 tons bran in bulk at $17.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 31,688 bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. The movements during the week and since Jan. 1 were as follows:

[illegible — wheat receipts and shipments table]

The wheat market during the week has been moderately active, but at a decline in prices of 4@5c on both winter and spring grades. The demand has been chiefly speculative, but there is rather more inquiry for shipment, the light stocks at the East having induced orders. The sales during the week were as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN WINTER WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — winter wheat transactions table]

The following table shows the transactions in Spring Wheat during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN SPRING WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — spring wheat transactions table]

To-day the general market was unsettled, and we note a further decline in prices of 3c per bushel. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 47,969 bu; shipped, 90,332 bu. The following table shows the comparative movement during the week and since the first of January:

[illegible — corn receipts and shipments table]

There has been a fair shipping demand for Corn during the week, and under fair receipts the market has been well sustained. The sales were as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — corn transactions table]

To-day there was less activity, and the market ruled ¼@½c lower. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 157,973 bushels; shipped, 138,238 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week and since Jan 1:

[illegible — oats receipts and shipments table]

The market for Oats during the week has ruled quiet, and prices have suffered a decline of 1½c ₩ bushel. The demand has been chiefly for shipment, but the orders have been light. The transactions during the week were:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN OATS DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — oats transactions table]

To-day the market was ½c ₩ bushel lower. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 15,867 bu; shipped, none. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week and since the 1st of January:

[illegible — rye receipts and shipments table]

The market for Rye has been very dull, and we note a decline in prices of 1@2c per bushel. The transactions were as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN RYE DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — rye transactions table]

To-day there was little or no demand, and the market was dull and nominally 1c lower. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 6,870 bu; shipped, 4,455 bu. The following table shows the movements during the week, and since Jan. 1:

[illegible — barley receipts and shipments table]

The market during the week has ruled unusually dull, and we note a decline in prices of 6@15c per bushel. The transactions during the week were:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN BARLEY DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible — barley transactions table]

To-day there was little or no demand, and we note a decline in prices of 5@7c per bushel. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal and dull at [illegible] ₩ gallon—a decline on the week of 5c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Babbitt's dull. Potash steady at [illegible] ₩ case.

BUTTER—The supply of Butter is good, and under a heavy stock and light shipping demand, the market is dull and lower. We quote:

[illegible]

BEANS—There is very little demand, and under a fair supply we quote [illegible].

BROOM CORN—There is a more active demand for Brush, and the market is firm at the following quotations:

[illegible]

Sales to-day—2 tons good at [illegible] per ton.

BROOMS—The receipts during the past week have been light, and prices have consequently continued firm, with no change in our previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

BEESWAX—The market is in much better supply, with a more limited demand. Prices are lower. [illegible]

CHEESE—The market has been moderately active, and in limited supply, especially of Hamburg and Western Reserve. Prices continue firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

COFFEE—The market has been more than usually quiet during the week, and with the fluctuations in Gold there has been a loss of confidence in the market. Buyers are limiting their purchases as much as possible. On Rio we note a decline of 3c ₩ lb during the past week. We quote:

[illegible]

CANDLES—The market is moderately active; but as the high prices which still obtain, orders are very small and only intended to supply present wants. We quote:

[illegible]

EGGS—The receipts during the week have been smaller, and have consisted very largely of stale and rotten Eggs. There has been a fair demand for fresh Eggs, and to-day prices are rather firmer, with an advance of 1c ₩ doz. We quote sales of Fresh Eggs at [illegible].

FISH—There is no improvement in the receipts of Lake Fish. With an active demand during the week, prices have advanced [illegible] on Whitefish and Trout. MACKEREL—Stocks of all fish are very low, and in limited supply. [illegible]

[illegible — fish price list]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—[illegible]

[illegible — green fruits, feathers, game, hides, hay prices]

FEATHERS—There has been little, if any, improvement in the previous limited receipts of the market. [illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HIDES—The supply during the past week has been light, but prices have sustained a further decline. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

HAY—The city Hay has been in more limited supply, and under the influence of an active demand prices have ruled firmer, with an advance of $1.00 ₩ ton on loose and pressed. [illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, [illegible]. The market during the week has been dull and heavy, and we note a decline in prices of [illegible] ₩ gallon. [illegible]

HOPS—The market continues quiet, with an almost nominal demand for old stock. The receipts of new hops are still very light, and prices rule firm at [illegible].

IRON—There has been no improvement in the previous inactivity of the market. [illegible]

[illegible — iron price list]

PIG IRON—The market has been quiet during the week. Scotch Pig we quote nominally, there being none in the market. [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—With a fair supply, the market has been less active. Prices rule moderately firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—The market continues in active demand, especially for Lime. Prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—The market has been dull and inactive. [illegible]

[illegible — leather price list]

METALS—The downward tendency which was so marked a feature in this market during the preceding week has been equally prominent during the week now closed. [illegible]

[illegible — metals price list]

POTATOES—The market has been in moderate supply, but there has been less activity, and under the previous quotations we note a decline of [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

POULTRY—The market is in very limited supply [illegible]. Prices firm at the following quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—There is little or none offering, and the market is nominally firm. [illegible]

PAINTS—[illegible]

[illegible — paints and colors price list]

POWDER—Market quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

RICE—In moderate supply but with little inquiry beyond a limited demand for present wants. Prices steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

SOAP—There has been no change in the previous activity of the market. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

SPICES—There has been no change in the market during the past week. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

STARCH—Market moderately active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

STEEL—The market is [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—There is a good supply, the demand is light, and prices [illegible]. Sales to-day were [illegible].

SALT—[illegible]

[illegible — salt price list]

SUGAR—New Sugar has been in more limited demand and with a fair supply. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible — sugar price list]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—In sympathy with the general inactivity [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

TEA—The transactions during the week have been unusually limited. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible — tea price list]

TALLOW—There has been no improvement in the receipts during the past week [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market has been quiet [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO—

[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO—

[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply. Market active and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOL—The market has been thoroughly depressed and inactive throughout the week. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

We copy the following from the N. Y. Shipping List: [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—The market continues active, and prices firm. We quote:

[illegible — wooden ware price list]

WOOD—The market continues active, and in light supply. Prices generally rule firm at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—There has been no change to note in the market during the week. [illegible] We quote:

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible — wines and liquors price list]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

COTTON—Quiet; 1[illegible] for middling.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—State and Western opened dull, and closed heavy at about lower; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Round Hoop Ohio; [illegible] for trade brands.

WHISKY—Rather easier; [illegible] for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firmer, with a light supply and limited demand, but closed dull, with a declining tendency; [illegible] for Chicago Spring; [illegible] for Milwaukee Club; [illegible] for Amber Milwaukee; [illegible] for Winter Red Western. Corn steady; [illegible] for mixed Western afloat and in store. Oats lower; [illegible] for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm. Molasses quiet—[illegible] brls N. O.; [illegible].

WOOL—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, with fair business. Sales at [illegible] for new do, cash—closing at [illegible] for prime mess; also, [illegible]. Beef dull and nominal. Cut meats firm with good demand. Bacon steady at [illegible] for shoulders, and [illegible] for hams. Lard [illegible]. Butter at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese quiet and heavy at [illegible].

New Advertisements

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRritated Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. [illegible] Brown's Bronchial Troches [illegible] Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and THE BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it CANNOT pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT. PREMIUM, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

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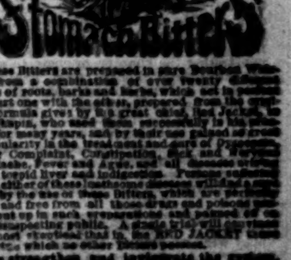
[illegible]



These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for over forty years, and by which he acquired a popularity in the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. [illegible]

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for Dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other.

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21 River Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures of this Institution will commence, as usual, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

MAJ. GEN. SMITH'S MISSISSIPPI RAID.

The Fight on the Hatchie.

Federal Occupation of Oxford.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Sept. 19, 1864.

It may be considered rather late in the day for a correspondent to write an account of an expedition which started over a month since, and which returned to Memphis as late as the 28th ult., but at the risk of being somewhat slow, I am going to hazard the experiment. Nothing has as yet been published to give an adequate idea of the latest raid of Maj. Gen. Smith's forces into the State of Mississippi. I have lately had the pleasure of conversing with an officer, who accompanied Gen. Smith, who is fully posted, and from whom the following particulars of the expedition have been obtained. I simply reproduce, in my own language, the facts taken down from this gentleman's account. Although not written by "our correspondent upon the spot," it is to be hoped the relation will be found fully as truthful as many war accounts which have been furnished to the daily press at the East and in the West.

THE START FROM MEMPHIS.

The battle of Tupelo had been fought, Gen. Smith and his forces had returned to the city of Memphis, there to repose their weary bones and recruit the flesh which had been worn away by severe marching and severe fighting. But they were fated not long to enjoy their ease and rest, not greatly to increase in corporosity. It was reported that Forrest and his rebel horde were rusticating and cutting up all sorts of didos up about the vicinity of Oxford, Mississippi, much to the disgust of the residents and in defiance of the Union troops known to be so near them. Orders having been given to that effect, Gen. Smith's force, consisting of the 1st and 3d Divisions of the right wing of the 16th Army Corps—Col. Shaw, of the 14th Iowa, commanding the latter, and Gen. Mower the former—with Col. Hatch's Division of cavalry, belonging to the District of Memphis, and a brigade of 3,000 colored troops, under the command of Col. Edward Bouton, set out about the 1st of August from Memphis headed toward Holly Springs.

Gen. Grierson had the general command of the cavalry department, and the entire force, cavalry, artillery and infantry, was under the supervision of the commander, Gen. A. J. Smith. Included in Col. Shaw's Division were the gallant 14th Iowa, 122d Illinois and 58th Illinois, all of whom had made themselves histories of no mean magnitude and excellence in the Red River expedition and other raids made by Gen. Smith since leaving Columbus, Ky., less than a year agone. But, perhaps, it would be better in this connection to furnish the official organization of the 1st and 3d Divisions so far as I have it.

GEN. SMITH'S STAFF.

The following comprise the Staff of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

Major Hough, A. A. G.
Capt. Burns, A. A. G.
Lt. Feltman, A. C. M.
Lt. Hanson, A. D. C.
Lt. Pannis, A. O. Officer.
Maj. Staples, Medical Director.
Capt. Lyon, Judge Advocate.

STAFF OF 1ST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. E. Mower.
Capt. J. Sample, A. A. G.
Capt. Myer, A. A. Inspector Gen.
Lt. Mater, A. C. M.
Lt. O'Rielly, A. D. C.
Capt. O'Donnel, Pickett Officer.
Maj. Hough, Medical Inspector.

STAFF OF 3D DIVISION.

Col. W. J. Shaw, 14th Iowa, Commanding.
Lt. Comstock, A. A. G.
Lt. Tyner, A. A. G.
Capt. Griffin, Eng. Officer.
Capt. Grebe, Picket Officer.
Lt. King, A. D. C.
Lt. Dustin, A. A. D. C.
Capt. Brown, Chief of Artillery.

ORGANIZATION OF 3D DIVISION, 16TH A. C.

Col. W. T. Shaw, Commanding.
1st Brigade, Col. Murray, 89th Ind. Command'g.
21st Mo. volunteers, Lt. Col. Moore.
58th Ill., Capt. Healey.
119th Ill., Col. Kinney.
122d Ill. vols., Lt. Col. Drish.
2d Brigade, 27th Iowa vols., Col. Gilbert, Com'g.
32d Iowa, Lt. Col. Eeckhardt.
14th Iowa, Capt. Campbell.
24th Missouri, Major Fyan.
3d Brigade, Col. Pease, 49th Ill. vols., Com'g.
49th Ill. Inf'y vols., Lt. Col. Moore.
52d Ind., Capt. Mattocks.
117th Ill., Col. Moore.
178th New York, Capt. Gulloffer.

The organization of the 1st division cannot be furnished at present.

THE MARCH TO HOLLY SPRINGS.

Aside from skirmishing and picket firing, the march from Memphis to Holly Springs, Miss., was made without serious disturbance. Our losses in these skirmishes were comparatively few, only numbering one or two cavalrymen wounded. The men bore the march well, and the cavalry did its duty as well as usual. Part of the troops went to Holly Springs by rail, part by the wagon road, but all centered there about the 8th of August. No enemy was found at Holly Springs. Forrest hastily retreated, as was reported, in the direction of the Hatchie River.

SKIRMISH ON THE HATCHIE.

The column halted at Holly Springs three or four days to recruit strength and prepare rations. On about the 12th of August (Friday), Gen. Mann advanced toward the Hatchie. He had not moved far when he came upon Forrest, with a force of some five thousand cavalry. He gave battle, a brief but brilliant engagement ensued, and after some sixty minutes Gen. Forrest, finding he could no longer stand against so sharp-set a command, retreated beyond the river and in the direction of Oxford. In this affair we lost thirty men in killed, wounded, and missing. The rebels left fifty dead upon the field, and must have carried off a large proportion of wounded. On this occasion Col. Hatch's cavalry did good service.

THE CROSSING OF HATCHIE.

Gen. Mower was ahead, had driven Forrest over the river, and now the entire command followed upon his trail, and on the next day were all over in safety.

Then it was that Forrest divided his force, took 3,500 himself, leaving Buford and Chalmers in charge of Oxford, and made the break or detour which resulted in the raid upon Memphis. This movement on the part of the crafty Confederate, Forrest, was duly communicated to Col. Shaw, commanding the 3d division, the very morning after it occurred, by Gen. Buford's own body servant, who came over to the Yankees for the express purpose. This man had been a slave of Buford's, had served through the entire course of the war thus far, but had got enough of rebellion and a rebellious master, and had a desire to try what virtue there might be in freedom. He reported to Col. Shaw, entertained a good opinion of that officer, and has since remained as closely attached to his person as he had previously been to "Massa Buford." He is an intelligent and active boy, and is quite an acquisition to the 3d division headquarters. The report that Forrest had gone came too late to be taken advantage of, and all Gen. Smith could do was to keep on according to his orders.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OXFORD.

On the Friday and Saturday, day and night, following the crossing, it rained very hard, and the progress forward was slow and tedious, yet the troops moved as well and as expeditiously as possible, and on Sunday, the 18th, passed into Oxford just in season to see the tail end of the Confederate column move out. Of course chase was given, with but little effect, the rebels skedaddling with too much activity. The town of Oxford was occupied by our forces on that day. Oxford was a place of no great importance in a strategetic point of view, having been before the war only a small inland town, of about 5,000 inhabitants, a chief depot upon the Mississippi road.

Finding that no further progress would be prudent, and having received notice by courier from Gen. Washburn, that Forrest had entered Memphis, Gen. Smith gave orders for the destruction of the public buildings in Oxford. The torch was soon after applied to all the structures of this kind of any consequence, and in a few moments the public square was surrounded by a canopy of flame. The splendid court house was among the buildings destroyed, with other edifices of a public character. In fact, where once stood a handsome little country town, now only remain the blackened skeletons of the houses and the smouldering ruins that mark the track of war.

In the suburbs of the place was situated the splendid residence of Hon. Jake Thompson. To this Gen. Smith also ordered the torch to be applied, and it also, with its fine furniture, which could not have cost in all less than $160,000, was entirely consumed. The Federal soldiers stood by and gazed upon the scene of destruction with feelings better imagined than described. They will not soon forget that visit to Oxford.

Immediately upon hearing that Forrest had reached Memphis, and learning no particulars, Gen. Smith gave the necessary orders, and the entire command commenced the march toward that place. The order from Gen. Washburn was merely to cease penetrating the country, or come to a halt, [illegible] the General thought there might be a chance of catching Forrest, and hence made all haste on the return march. He was not successful, as the reader already knows, Forrest having made his raid, and, in returning, taken a detour which carried him off toward [illegible]. The command marched as far as [illegible] creek on Sunday, the 18th. On Monday it marched to the Hatchie, six miles further.

The troops had just gone into camp, not intending to cross the river that night, when they were vigorously attacked by Buford's cavalry. A severe though brief engagement took place. And, although our men were taken rather at a disadvantage, they came up boldly to the scratch, forced the enemy, and after several ineffectual struggles succeeded in driving the Confederates, killing fifteen of their number, and capturing thirty, including one Captain, who had been in Memphis only a few days previous, where he had taken the oath of allegiance, a copy of which he had upon his person. We lost one man killed and seven wounded. This fight lasted for about one hour, and then terminated by the skedaddlement of the rebels, chased up sharply and severely by the Union boys. General Smith was not, after that, interfered with. The bridge over Cane creek was repaired and the march taken up to Memphis, which place was reached on the 29th, without further loss or detention.

Several hundred contrabands followed the command into Memphis, among the number [illegible]

...time of the expedition, in command of the 2d brigade, and that Colonel Bennaker, of the 122d Illinois Volunteers, is at present in command of the 1st Brigade. T. H. W.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Situation at Atlanta—Comparative Statement of Rebel and Federal Losses—Rumors—An Intercepted Letter.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1[illegible], 1864.

At the date of the latest telegram from the headquarters of Gen. Rousseau, that officer had formed a junction of all the pursuing forces, and was within ten miles of the Tennessee River, and in sight of Wheeler's rear guard. Matters must come to a crisis in that vicinity, I think, before long, and whether Wheeler escapes across the river or not, he will be so demoralized that weeks will be required before his forces can be made available. There is an apparently well authenticated rumor that Kilpatrick is south of the Tennessee, ready to interrupt the raiders should they succeed in crossing the stream. This, however, may not be the case.

THE SITUATION AT ATLANTA.

Our forces are resting at Atlanta, and right badly do the men need recuperation. Few campaigns on record ever demanded more labor, more courage, and more watchfulness than that which has just culminated; and few, of a purely offensive nature, through mountainous regions, and over broad streams, and extending a distance of 140 miles, ever terminated so gloriously in so brief a period.

Our left is at present at Decatur, on the Augusta Railroad, six miles from Atlanta; our right is at East Point, the same distance from the place, and our centre in the city itself. Of the strength of our forces it will be improper to speak, but even the bitterest Copperhead, the warmest admirer of Jeff. Davis will hardly contend that it is in any danger of being driven from its present positions. It won them by offensive movements, carried them by gallant charges over earthworks and up mountain sides, and it is hardly to be supposed that the vanquished, who could not stand on the defensive, will be able to turn and defeat men who were successful on the offensive.

The men are in strong works now—works that the rebels themselves built—and they will hold them till ordered to advance. Sherman knows no such word as retreat—except that "retreat" is of the kind which takes him farther into the heart of the rebel Confederacy.

The campaign has practically ended for two or three weeks, and it may not be improper to take a slight review of what has been lost and gained. North Georgia is a mountainous region, and was, of course, populated by white men—mudsills. It was from thence that the rebels drew their recruits, in a great measure, the wealthier sections, until recently, avoiding the conscription; and even when that became general, they obtained fat places, as clerks, &c. It is from the poor of the mountains that the fighting material of the rebel army comes. Of this ground, the late campaign has put us in possession of 30,000 square miles. True, the white men had all been conscripted from the country, but the conscripts were discontented and anxious to get home, but this they couldn't do while their families were within the rebel lines.

If they flee North, their wives and children will be left to starve, as deserters' families get no aid from the rich; and this was held up even to wretched soldiers, as a terror; and right effectually did it operate. But now that these men and their families are assured of protection, if they escape, they come into our lines by the hundred. This I know to be true. At least fifty per day pass through here, and many, under the recent orders—over half, perhaps, who come in—remain at home.

Of the losses in men, on the part of the rebels, I think the following table will be found nearly correct, it being taken from the estimates made by Gen. Sherman himself:

From Chattanooga to the Chattahoochee	12,000
Battle of July 20th	6,000
" " 22d	13,000
" " 28th	7,000
" Aug. 31st	6,500
Total	44,500

Our losses in the meantime were about as follows, rather less than more:

From Chattanooga to Chattahoochee	15,000
Battle of July 20th	2,000
" " 22d	3,500
" " 28th	600
" Aug. 31st	1,500
Total	22,600

The first table does not include deserters who came in after our forces had crossed the Chattahoochee; and these number several thousand.

The Georgia militia, lately numerous in Hood's army have almost disappeared. Reliable information assures me that the mountains are full of them, seeking safety. Of those killed in the battle of Jonesboro nearly all were veteran's of Hardee's corps.

There are now left of the rebel army about 22,000 veterans, and from 10,000 to 15,000 militia. It has at length ceased to be formidable, and but for the fatigue of Sherman's forces, would, ere this, have been annihilated. But let not Copperheads take to themselves the delusion that Hood's army will be allowed to recuperate. He can get no more men; and he is losing many every day.

RUMORS.

We have a series of rumors, from various quarters, but I put little confidence in them. We have it stated that Mobile has been captured; that our gunboats have been up the river to within fifty miles of Selma; that Dick Tyler is on this side of the Mississippi, having crossed his army over; and a thousand other stories equally absurd.

An intercepted letter was shown me, yesterday, from a rebel in the South to a party here. It was signed, "Yours truly, J——," and was directed to "Friend G——," doubtless to avoid unpleasant results, should it fall into the hands of the authorities. It is undoubtedly genuine, the writer being a member of the 1st Tennessee (rebel) regiment, and the carrier one of Wheeler's servants. It was chiefly in relation to purely private and personal matters, but there is one extract which is important, and I therefore give it. It is as subjoined:

"Our case is not buoyant, be assured. You know my position and my intimacy with B——, a clerk at Gen. Hood's headquarters, give me a pretty good opportunity to know the situation. We have less than 50,000 men—one-half, or nearly so, raw, worthless militia. If ever they get us out of these works, these recruits will not be worth a d—n, and the handful of veterans will have to bear the whole weight of the fight. Lee is doing a little better than Hood, but he can't hold out long."

This letter was dated August 13th, and in the light of subsequent events is important.

WAS MORGAN A GENTLEMAN?

An Answer from Parson Brownlow.

Jeff. Davis' organ in this city says: "Morgan, with all his faults, was an honorable foe and in private life a gentleman."

Now hear Parson Brownlow, who knew John Morgan, although probably not so friendly to him as the *Times*:

John Morgan is no more! And when he died, a *thief* and *coward* expired! He was killed in Mrs. Williams' back yard, or cabbage patch, skulking from danger. He was shot through the heart by Andrew Campbell, of Co. G, 13th Tennessee cavalry, while trying to escape. There should be a salute fired in front of every horse stable in the land in honor of his death! And all fine horses and mules should be notified that they may now repose in quiet at night, and graze in peace in the day time.

Morgan leaves a large amount of gold and greenbacks, cotton and real estate, the proceeds of his thieving exploits, resulting from untold murders and robberies, through a space of three years. Who his legal heir is will be difficult to settle. His first wife was the sister of Col. Bruce, of Kentucky. She died in Lexington from the neglect and bad treatment of her debased, gambling and thieving husband. His second wife was the negro wench he had with him during his residence in this city. She is in Kentucky. His third wife is the daughter of Chas. Ready, of Murfreesboro, and she is at Abingdon, in Virginia. Our own opinion is, that the negro wench has the oldest claim upon his estate, but we leave this grave question of law to be settled in the Confederate Courts, or by special act of their Congress.

Gen. Gillam is in our town, and brought with him 80 of Morgan's men, on Monday evening, who we saw turned over to the jail we were once an inmate of. Some of them were barefooted, and bare-headed and bare-backed. All looked dirty and mean, as though they were fit subjects to be commanded by a common horse thief.

Capt. Withers, of Covington, A. A. G., Capt. Clay, of Lexington, son of Thos. H. Clay, and three others of Morgan's staff, are among the prisoners. Young Clay is pretending to be sick, so as to cheat our authorities in the paroling of him to the privilege of the town.

We are informed that the members of Morgan's staff were captured in a "potato hole," in a back yard in Greenville—a sort of place where potatoes and cabbage have been buried. Gallant knights, these.

Burning of the Quebec Custom House

[From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 15.]

We learn by telegraph from Quebec, that the custom house in that city was entirely consumed by fire, on Saturday evening last. As the building cost a very large sum of money, and was only insured for nine or ten thousand pounds, the loss is a heavy one. Public buildings at Quebec seem very liable to destruction by fire. It must be a very large sum that first and last has been lost to the Province, by the burning of public buildings at the ancient capital. In rebuilding the Quebec custom house, we trust that care will be taken to keep the cost within the sum realized from the insurance upon the building just destroyed—an amount quite commensurate with the demands of the trade of the city. The old custom house was built in an extravagant way, and made to cost the country altogether too much. This time that folly ought not to be repeated. When the building is completed, it will be prudent, too, in view of past experience, to have it as well insured as possible.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF ATLANTA.—A letter from a soldier in Atlanta contains the following:

The young ladies don't seem at all afraid of the Yankees, for they may be seen promenading the streets, well dressed, and many of them very refined and pretty. I noticed a bevy of young misses dancing on the grass behind a very fine residence, to the lively airs played by Gen. Slocum's band. They seemed to have quite forgotten the fearful carnage of the past month.

The Western Union Prisoners Under Fire at Charleston.

The following is a complete list of the Western Union officers now confined in Charleston. They occupy the same quarters as those assigned to the fifty officers who were exchanged some time since. At the last advices they were all in good health:

OHIO.

Lt A B Aiker, 2d arty	Lt F Millward, A D C Gen Scammon
Lt W B Armstrong, 12th	Lt J R Vandenburg, Ring'ld
Capt H R Alban, 1st	Capt H H Morely, 22d
Lt E W Anderson, 123d	Lt A W McDuna, 2d
Lt W H Brown, 2d	Lt Chas A Maxwell, 2d
Lt J W Baird, 60th	Lt Jas A Murdock, 2d
Capt L B Blum, 106th	Lt W F Morrison, 2d
Lt G B Blair, 17th	Capt W Y B N Morson, 123d
Lt O B Brandt, 17th	Lt J S Mahoney, K, 21st
Lt D B Caldwell, 75th	A E Noble, Ass't Surgeon 2d cavalry
Capt J Cusac, 21st	Lt J H Potts, 75th
Capt Chas Byron, 2d	Lt J B Paul, 123d
Lt F S Case, 2d cavalry	Lt J B Humphrey, 123d
Capt S Canfield, 21st	Adj't Sam Piper, 2d
Capt Miles Deice, 21st	Lt John Riley, 2d
Lt D Carpenter, 2d	Lt Geo F Robinson, 80th
Lt W A Curry, 2d	Lt John Roney, 2d
Lt C M Drown, 110th	Capt W C Rossman, 2d
Lt V R Davis, 123d	Capt E A Shepherd, 116th
Capt B W Evans, 4th	Lt N W Stribling, 61st
Lt O P Fairfield, 80th	Lt F Spencer, 17th
Lt R H Gray, 15th	Lt Shaw, 7th cavalry
Capt Julius Gates, 2d	Lt John S Stansbury, 65th
Lt C H Gross, 110th	Lt A A Taylor, 123d
Lt P Borney, 110th	Capt E B Thompson, 9th
Lt Chas D Henry, 4th cav	Lt Geo Troxwell, 2d
Lt W N Hudson, 2d	Capt W M Wilson, 123d
Lt Wm S Hatcher, 2d	Capt R Williams, 11th
Lt G W Hale, 10[illegible]	Capt J W Willener, 45th
Capt Jas M Imbrie, 2d	Lt Walker, co B, 21st
L J Jones, 55th	Lt A K Weibeck, 2d
Lt D O Kelly, 106th	Lt J DeW Whiting, 2d
Lt F H Knapp, 5th cav	
Lt A Kelly	
Lt Wm C Lyon, 22d	

ILLINOIS.

Lieut S A Albro, 80th	Adjt Lee H Hamlin, 123d
Lieut B W Adams, 89th	Lieut Chas Howe, 21st
Lieut Jas Adams, 5th	Lieut John Hood, 80th
Lieut M C Bryant, 42d	Lieut E G Harmer, 80th
Capt A J Bigelow, 79th	Lieut John A Jones, 21st
Lieut Jas Blugs, 123d	Saml T Jones, 80th
Capt J E Busch, 16th cav	Lieut J Kenniston, 116th
Capt B F Campbell, 38th	Capt Geo S King, 113th
Lieut H Cunliffe, 13th	Capt G R Lodge, 53d
Lieut Joel Cox, 21st	Capt C A Mann, K, 5th cav
Lieut E J Davis, 44th	Lieut W H McGill, 80th
Lieut H Gerhart, 24th	Capt N C Pace, 80th
Lieut GH Gamble, 8th cav	Capt J Rourse, 1st lt art
Lieut Tros Handy, 79th	Lieut W Randall, 80th
Lieut J Haldeman, 129th	Lieut T W Segar, 80th
Capt W R Hitt, 113th	Lieut F Schweinforth, 24th
Capt D Hay, 80th	Capt W B Wright, 80th
Capt A Hodge, 80th	Capt A Wilson, 80th

IOWA.

Lieut J W Austin, 5th	Lieut C D Dillin, 7th
Lieut Beers, 5th	Lieut J W Huffman, 5th
Capt E B Bascom, 5th	Maj M S Marshall, 6th
Capt W F Conrad, 25th	Capt J B Page, 5th

MICHIGAN.

Capt H B Andross, 17th	Capt A M Keeler, 22d
Lieut G R Barse, 5th cav	Capt Wm Logan, 17th
Capt Breman, 2d	Lt Col A B Litchfield, 7th cav
Capt S H Ballard, 6th cav	Lt M M Moore, 6th cav
Capt J A Clark, 7th cav	Lieut L C Mead, 22d
Lieut Lewis Drake, 22d	Capt J F Morgan, 17th
Capt C C Dodge, 20th	Adjt A S Matthews, 22d
Lieut T J Dean, D, 5th cav	Lieut R A Moon, 5th cav
Capt A G Galbraith, 22d	Capt D H Powers, 6th cav
Capt Geo C Gordon, 24th	Lieut J S Perley, 18th cav
Capt J Goetz, 22d	Lt R N Van Natter, 1st cav
Lieut H V Knight, 20th	Capt H P Wands, 22d

INDIANA.

A Adair, 51st	Lieut J Duggan, 35th
Fredk J Brownell, 51st	Lieut H O Foster, 23

KANSAS.

Capt H C Austen, 8th

WISCONSIN.

W O Butler, 10th	Lieut C M Pratshman, 7th
Lieut G W Buffam, 1st	Maj W L Parsons, 2d
Lt R W Jackson, Oshk'sh	Capt R H Spencer, Mad'n
Maj D McKercher, 10th	Lieut C P Weston, 21st
Lieut AH McKissom, 10th	

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Hancock's Brilliant Movement of Friday Last—A Midnight Surprise.

[From the New York World.]

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 11, via Telegraph from Washington.

The little affair which occurred opposite a portion of our left center, during the night of the 9th inst., proves to have involved more important results than has been credited. It appears that our line at this point was rather more irregular than it was deemed necessary that it should be, and it was determined, therefore, to strengthen it up. To accomplish this a portion of the enemy's picket posts must be secured and occupied.

THE POSITION.

When I say that the coveted position lay directly at the foot of a low hill, on the crest of which is a strong fort, the great hazard of attacking it will be readily appreciated. Besides, it was really a point of value to the enemy, inasmuch as from it he could command a very fair survey of a goodly stretch of our works toward either flank. Our works opposite this position were held by Gen. Mott's division of the 2d Corps; therefore the responsibility of planning the attack fell on Gen. Hancock.

A NIGHT ATTACK ORDERED.

Taking into account the almost impossibility of gaining his object in daylight, at least without bringing on a sanguinary engagement, Gen. Hancock determined on venturing a night attack, hoping to surprise the pickets and secure their shelter without serious disaster. Three regiments, the 99th Pennsylvania, under Col. Biles, the 20th Indiana, Col Meikels, and the 2d U. S. sharpshooters, all under Gen. De Trobriand, were detailed for the purpose, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

was as follows: The 20th Indiana, moving by the right flank, was to attack a point indicated to the left of the hill, filing by the right when they had arrived at the rear of the enemy's pits. They were to move toward and meet the 99th Pennsylvania, who, by tactics directly the inverse of those followed by their participants, were to attack from the right. On joining, they were simply to face to the front, which would bring them into line, with the enemy between them and our position. Having the enemy thus surrounded, it was not deemed probable that much resistance would be made.

THE ATTACK.

At 1 o'clock on the night of the 9th, according to orders, the troops started noiselessly from their respective positions, and, with bayonets fixed, moved quickly toward the rebel position. As they got nearer to it they moved more quickly, and, if possible, more silently, and at the rear of the line the junction was formed without any alarm. Fronting, they moved on the pits again, and this time as they leaped in on their sleeping adversaries, one shot was fired by some rebel who awakened just a little too late. Several others were heard toward the right. Then the enemy, who had caught the alarm, fired some artillery. Our gunners replied, while the victorious infantry proceeded immediately to turn the enemy's sheltering works to their own advantage. By degrees the artillery slackened and finally ceased firing. The surprise was complete.

ATTEMPTED RECAPTURE—ANOTHER ATTACK TO COME.

Because they had lost the position it didn't necessarily follow that it couldn't be retaken again thought the rebels, on this they acted. About 3 o'clock a force was heard approaching, whereupon a vigorous fire of musketry and artillery was opened on them, and after a few ineffectual charges against our discharges they concluded to leave the account as it was, for the time being, and retired. They assert their determination to repossess themselves of this point at some future period, and an attack is momentarily expected. By the time this reaches you, however, a strong line of works will have been constructed by our engineers directly under the noses of the enemy. This front, which had for some time back been very quiet, is now about the only place on our line where any vindictiveness is displayed.

THE LOSSES.

Our entire loss during the whole affair was very slight; one or two killed, twelve wounded, and about thirty prisoners. We captured about ninety of the enemy. Col. Meikels, of the 20th Indiana, was killed in the morning while adjusting a picket. Great regret is manifested at his death. He was considered to be one of our best officers.

Everything is very quiet this moment, but we have had very few noisy Sundays lately. The weather is fine. F. CREIGHTON.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

The Terrible Catastrophe at the Church of the Transfiguration—Six Thousand Persons Supposed to have been Crushed to Death.

The Siberian pest is leaving us, taking with it all the anxiety and excitement; nevertheless we cannot remain without calamity. Last week we had to suffer one of a unique character. Some time ago it was remarked that the Church of the Transfiguration was unsafe, and measures were taken to put the church in repair. Last week when the men were at work, the scaffolding trembled, and on inquiring it was found that one of the numerous granite columns supporting the gigantic cupola was broken. Of course all the workmen left the church, and the news spread through St. Petersburg. The other day all the adjoining streets were crowded with pedestrians all going toward and, strange to say, entering the church, which was soon overcrowded, as also the square around the church. When the edifice was densely crowded a crack was heard, the crowd frantically rushed toward the doors; but as the outside crowd was pressing against the entry it was impossible to get out. At this moment the church tumbled down, burying every one beneath its ruins. This was the work of a second.

This church was one of the largest of St. Petersburg, calculated to contain at least six thousand persons, and as at the time of the catastrophe the building was over crowded, I leave it to you to imagine the number of the victims. Till now not one person has been saved, although a great number of workmen are removing the ruins. Many dead bodies have been recoverd and given to their relatives, but very often there was none to claim them, as the church buried the whole family.

More Bolting.

The Franklin (N. Y.) *Gazette*, (Democratic,) edited by Mr. Francis D. Flanders—an honest and worthy man, but a thorough disciple of Calhoun—refuses to support the Chicago ticket. The editor intimates that the journal will probably pass from his hands. He says:

"We cannot indorse the action of a Convention which has excluded from its platform the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, failed to whisper a word of protest against the unconstitutional doctrine of coercion, and only favors a cessation of hostilities because the war has proved a failure, and upon conditions which it knew could not and would not be accepted or entertained by the Confederate Government, nor support the nomination of a man for President who stands pledged by his declaration and record to prosecute the war until the Southern States submit to Federal authority—who acknowledges, nay, makes it an occasion of boasting that he is '*personally pledged*, in all honor and fidelity, to keep straight on and complete the work' which war has began, of subjugation, confiscation, emancipation, and the destruction of State rights. Whatever may betide us as a consequence of the course we have marked out for ourself to pursue in the pending Presidential canvass, it will be ours to feel the sustaining, consoling consciousness that we have acted honestly, and from sincere convictions of duty."

ANOTHER DRAFT.

As we have published the Soldiers' opinion of the Chicago *Platform*, it is but fair to give the opinion of the Copperheads, so here it is:

Another draft! ah, woe is me!
Pray tell me how I can
Escape this call—and how it chanced
That I was born a man.
I know I am not fit to serve—
I don't think war is right;
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
And don't want to fight.

When first I was a little boy—
Some thirty years have flown—
I was so scared at every noise
I dared not sleep alone.
With sister Jane they tucked me up,
All snugly every night,
A little coward and poltroon,
Ready to die from fright.

And when I grew a bigger boy,
My heart dwelt in my throat,
For little boys would tweak my nose
And call me "Petticoat."
And when I whimpered, sad I was—
Laughing with all their might—
"A coward, and a poltroon, too,
Who did not dare to fight."

I always hated soldier-men,
And could not bear to see
Them marching round with swords and guns,
As great as grand could be.
And when they fired the cannons off
I almost died with fright—
I was a coward and poltroon,
Hating the sound of fight.

And now I've grown to man's estate—
At least I have in size—
I'm very meek, and never let
My angry passions rise.
My wife, she scolds and cuffs my ears,
But this I don't mind one mite,
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
While she is full of fight.

If drafted I should chance to be,
And put into the line,
I wouldn't fight—*I couldn't run*—
I'd die and make no sign.
The *thought* would scare me half to death,
The noise would kill me quite;
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
And am not fit to fight.

If in my hands they put a gun,
I'd tremble like a leaf,
And I am sure that I should be
The first to come to grief;
I could not point it at the foe,
I could not shoot it right—
For I'm a coward and poltroon,
And am afraid to fight.

And should they order me to go
And run a bayonet through
A fellow-being in gray clothes
I'd know that I would so—
I'd say I couldn't, and I'd cry
Aloud with all my might,
"Sir, I'm a coward and poltroon,
Oh! do not make me fight!"

And should they put me on a horse,
And give a sword to me,
And tell me to charge upon the foe,
And kill the chivalry,
I'd turn the horse the other way,
And soon be out of sight,
For a coward and poltroon
Would rather run than fight.

Kind people, let me here define
My platform, ere I cease—
I'm for the prosecution of
A strong and vigorous peace,
To aid this end, I'd give my all,
And hurrah for the Right!
But I'm a coward and poltroon,
And was not born to fight.

The Political Indications.

A soldier at Fort Smith, on the Potomac, writes as follows to a friend in this city:

In spite of discouragements you see, do you not? that our gallant soldiers are forcing the scoundrels into and out of their holes and lurking places wherever we go. May the loyal States of America now spring to the oars, and we will soon strike the shore of the "Promised Land." One more grand rally of 500,000 men and the glorious flag we are ready to die for "will be itself again," more priceless than ever. I would have every vocal organ, every instrument of music, every bell, gun, mortar and cannon in the land, ring forth 500,000 cheers for the re-election of our *honest President*. His call for 500,000 more we know will never cease until every traitor to our country is dead. What an awful odor there is to the McClellan, Seymour, and Vallandigham party! It is enough to sicken the low-lived cannibals. After all our patriotic efforts, to see men stoop so low as to take into their mouths the dirty toes of rebel graybacks and suck away for a miserable, low down, degraded peace, *peace*, and then, to get ignorant votes, delude people by proclaiming aloud, *war, war*. What an open barefaced lie that white-livered party clings to! I would have all spiritualists (if there is any truth in spiritualism,) pray without ceasing that the spirits of our dead volunteers could have the entire party to deal with at will. What a righteous scene of heels dancing in mid-air would be presented to our generation! I fancy some of them might be lengthened out that they might appear there as conspicuous as the part is they are now priding themselves on performing. From a McClellan administration, *my good Lord deliver us!*

Extracts of a letter from an officer in the 17th Maine regiment, to his father in this city, (Portland,) dated Sept. 3, 1864:

"Gen. Grant has issued an order relating to deserters—telling them if they will come in our lines he will send them home, if in our lines, or will give them a chance to work for our Government, and the orders were distributed to the rebs. in the picket lines. We have a number of deserters come in every night. To-day we have cheering news from Atlanta. I hope it is true, and I wish every man who wants peace on any terms might be placed between the two picket lines and both lines ordered to fire. That is what ought to be done. Things never looked better than now, and as for giving up the whole thing and throwing away all those precious lives for nothing, seems too wicked; but I hope it will not be so; and, as you say, I wish we had the one hundred thousand men here, we could go into Richmond to-night, and drive them till there would not be one that would own the South as his native place. Now is the time we need men, if ever, but we will butt their works so long as Gen. Grant orders it."

"HOW CAN I?"—in conversation with an officer from the army, this morning, he told me the following: A suffering soldier in one of the New York hospitals, having lost one of his legs in the service, was asked if he should vote for the Chicago platform and nominees. Raising himself in his bed, and placing his hands upon what remained of his amputated limb, he slowly lifted his eyes to the interrogator, and with a face indicating the keenest bodily pain, exclaimed, "My God! how can I?"—*Boston Transcript*.

The following private letter from an officer in the Army of the Potomac, just received in this city, is peculiarly interesting:

IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 4, 1864.

"Our regiment was relieved from the front line last evening for forty-eight hours, and I must tell you how the "Johnnies" received the news of the nomination of McClellan. They seemed to take more interest in the Chicago Convention than we did; were very anxious to get our latest papers, and probably an hour after we had received the news of the nomination they had heard it, as they set up a cheering along their entire line, and their bands played the "Bonnie Blue Flag." Their cheering sounded harshly upon loyal ears.

"The 'Johnnies' seem delighted at the idea of a 'cessation of hostilities and a convention of States,' as this would give them time to recruit and gather supplies. In a talk with a rebel prisoner he said to me, 'Give us a cessation of hostilities only for three months, and we can then fight you for five years longer! But no matter how long we have a cessation of hostilities, the end will be the same. You have either to conquer us, or we to conquer you.' This rebel was frank; and now is it not disgraceful, humiliating and cowardly to talk of a cessation of hostilities at this present time, when the rebels are truly on their last legs. All that is wanting is fifty thousand good fresh men, sent here to assist our tired and worn-out army. I firmly believe—and this is the belief of our entire army—that with only fifty thousand fresh men here, Grant would soon be in Richmond. Our situation is now so firm and safe that no rebel army can disturb us. But we need fresh men to advance.

"I have not seen the first man who is in favor of a cessation of hostilities. No, no. Fight on! is now the word. Every man here sees and knows the condition of the rebel army, and it cannot hold out when fifty thousand fresh troops are brought against it.

"We are now connecting the Weldon and City Point Railroad, and we mean to hold the road."

Particulars of the Killing of John Morgan.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1864.

Last night was a night of rejoicing in this goodly city of Knoxville, the occasion being the arrival of eighty-six prisoners and the news of the death of Gen. John H. Morgan, the notorious.

On the occasion of the late raid by Wheeler, Gen. Gillam thought it a matter of prudence to contract his lines somewhat, thus leaving the town of Greenville to the enemy, which they occupied. The scare having passed over, Gen. Gillam moved forward, and learned that Morgan occupied the town. On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., he surprised John Morgan and forces. They captured eighty-six prisoners and one gun. The prisoners belonged, for the most part, to McClung's battery, the members of which were formerly citizens of this region. Morgan himself was at the house of Miss Williams, in the town, and was so suddenly surprised that he rushed out of the house only partly dressed. As he was passing through the garden in the rear of the house, he was shot through the body, by Andrew G. Campbell, company G, 13th Tennessee cavalry. This man had two grievances aside from his desire to serve his country, which made him more anxious to kill the great horse thief. When our forces retired from that section, Captain Keenan, A. A. G., of General Gillam's staff, was left at the house of a widow. When Morgan came up he cursed the woman for receiving him into her house, and took the sick man and threw him into a rough road wagon and said "haul him off like a hog," and our men have not heard from him since. The other grievance was, that Campbell had been conscripted and had to serve in the rebel ranks some months before he could escape. After shooting Morgan, he took the body on his horse and carried it about one fourth of a mile, and then pitching it down on the ground, he observed to his officers, "there he is like a hog."

Campbell has been promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant for the service which he rendered his country, in the killing of Morgan, and he well deserves it. Let his name be remembered.

Two of Morgan's staff, Captain Charles Withers, A. A. G., formerly of Covington, and Captain Clay, son of Thomas H. Clay, and grandson of Henry Clay, were captured in the garden of Mrs. Williams, concealed in a hole in which potatoes had been buried. Clay has been sent to the hospital here.

General Gillam is doing gallant service in East Tennessee, and you will soon hear from him again. His men are acquainted with all the mountain paths in the region through which they are now marching. T.

☞ Medary's Columbus *Crisis* calls the Chicago Convention "a great Sell"—the sale of the Democratic party to Jeff. Davis, through Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

GENERAL BUTLER'S CAUSTIC AND LOGICAL REPLY TO COLONEL OULD.

The Rebels Demand the Right to Reduce Colored Prisoners to Slavery.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Inclosed I send you a note from the Agent of Exchange of Prisoners to the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. Ould, in reply to his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me eight months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. Ould has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

I am therefore driven to the same mode of placing my justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public, before it reaches the Confederate Commissioner. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General, and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Aug. —, 1864.

Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange:

SIR—Your note to Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th of August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Major Mulford has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners;" and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you (Major Mulford) the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Maj. Mulford and by myself, as Agent of Exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863-4, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange *all soldiers* so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At an interview which was held between yourself and the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon capture to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States, for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect.

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity or honor of the United States, upon any considerations, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States the animals are immediately claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the "*jus disponendi*," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, i. e., by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession, certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner in the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States Army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore, the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their captor merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the Northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war; and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to re-enslave our negro soldiers, when captured by you upon the "*jus post liminii*," or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or, in other words, you claim that by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured; and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that, too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable* property.

True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to re-enslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be re-enslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and well fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note, as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all the prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

THE STATE FAIR.

Continued List of Premiums—Lady Equestrianism—Dick Oglesby Draws a Sewing Machine.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Ill., Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

The attendance at the Fair is very large to-day, but not so immense as yesterday. The weather is very pleasant, and the operations of the Committees work smoothly. The following premiums have been awarded during the forenoon:

Musical Instruments—Square Pianos, prize, silver medal—1st premium to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield; commendation, to Root & Cady, Chicago. Melodeon—1st premium, to Root & Cady, Chicago.

Artificial Leg.—1st premium to P. J. Bradley, New York—copper Artificial Leg.

Sheep.—Spanish Buck, over two years, 1st premium, C. H. Smith, DeKalb county; 2d premium, W. Stewardson, Shelby county. Buck, under two years, 1st premium, Gorham & Gillett, Hadley; 2d, Bowker & Buck, Vermont. Buck Lambs, under one year, 1st, C. H. Smith, DeKalb; 2d, W. Stevenson, Shelby. Pen of three ewes, over two years, 1st, C. H. Smith; 2d, ditto. Pen of three ewes, under two years, 1st, C. H. Smith; 2d, John Fenik, LaSalle. Pen of three ewe lambs, 1st, C. H. Smith; 2d, ditto. Crosses of pure Breeds—Buck, over two years, 1st premium, P. G. Bander, Winnebago; 2d, same; buck under two years—1st, E. E. Gorham, Hadley; 2d, P. G. Bander; buck lamb under one year—1st, F. F. Gorham; 2d, P. S. Spencer, Vermilion Co.; pen of ewes over two years—1st, P. G. Bander; 2d, C. H. Rosenstiel, Stephenson; pen of three ewes under two years—1st, P. Spencer; 2d, C. H. Rosenstiel; pen of three ewe lambs—1st, E. B. Gorham; 2d, P. G. Bander; fat sheep, sweepstakes, three over two years—1st, E. E. Stes, Springfield; under two years—1st, J. N. Brown, Sangamon; best lot of sheep of any age—1st prem., J. N. Brown; 2d, D. S. Allen, Macon.

The following premiums have been awarded:

Cattle.—Devon bulls—bull over four years—1st, Prince of Wales, W. H. Lock; Phila; 2d, "Glancus," B. C. Johns, Macon; bull over one year and under two—1st premium, "Gen. Grant," C. L. Pate, Cattina; 2d, "Sorcerer," W. H. Lock. Cows—cow over four years—1st premium, "Brosshorn," W. H. Lock; 2d, "Beauty," C. L. Pate; cow over 3 and under 4—1st, "Quarterly," W. H. Lock; 2d, "Pink," C. L. Pate. Heifer, two and under three, first, "Miss Curly," C. L. Pate; second, "Flower," 2d, W. H. Lock; one year and under two, first, "Cora," J. H. Pickrell, Macon; second, "Miss Moucher," C. L. Pate; heifer calf, first, "Rosa," W. H. Lock; second, "Topsy," C. L. Pate. Cow, three years and over, first premium, J. H. Pickrell, Harristown. Heifer, one year and under two, first premium, "Crocus," J. H. Pickrell; best yoke oxen, over four years, first premium, J. M. Hill, Macon; second do., Urial Mills, Marion. To a boy, not over sixteen, best trained yoke of steers, first premium, Augustus Bane, Macon; second, Watson Pickrell, Sangamon county. Sweepstakes, bull of any age, one premium to "Millington," J. N. Brown, Sangamon. Cows or heifers of any age, first prem., "Coaless," owned by J. N. Brown, Sangamon county, fifty dollars.

At 11 o'clock, the exhibition of lady equestrianism took place. This is regarded as the great feature of cattle shows, and this one excited much interest. The following were the entries, but much less in number than last year:

Ruth A. Gardner, of Decatur.
Elizabeth Weltmer, of Decatur.
Mrs. S. R. Smith, Springfield.
Miss Libby Cooper, Macon.

Mrs. Smith got the first premium; Ruth A. Gardner, second; Elizabeth Weltmer, third, and Miss Cooper, the fourth.

The Decatur part of the audience, with exceeding bad taste, expressed their dissatisfaction of the awards in a boisterous manner.

Draught Horses—Stallion over four years, first premium, "North American," M. Saxton, Sparta; second, "Louis II." A. Dillon, Tazewell county. Stallion over three and under four, first premium, "Interest," J. Dillon, Tazewell county; second, "London," Tom C. Mackey, Scales Mound. Stallion over two and under three, first premium, "Little Giant," L. Dillon, Tazewell county; second, "Great Western," J. Dillon. Stallion, over one and under two, first, "Egyptian Tiger," L. T. Ross, Perry co. Brood Mares—Brood Mare, over four years, first premium, "Fly," J. Dillon; second, "Hattie," L. Dillon. Filly, over three and under four years, first, "Margaret," E. Dillon, Tazewell county. Filly, over two and under three years—1st, "Amanda," J. Dillon; 2d, "Prairie Queen," G. Brenet, Sparta. Sucking Colt—1st prem., G. Bicket, Sparta; 2d, H. G. Fisher, Tazewell county. Saddle Horses, Stallions—1st prem., "Sir Alfred," R. A. Adair, Menard county; 2d, "Denmark," E. C. Bosworth, Christian county. Saddle Horses, Mares—1st prem., "Rose," John Nuckles, Springfield; 2d do, "Kate McLellan," W. D. Bench, Ky. Saddle Horses, Geldings—1st prem., Henry Hedges, Vermillion; 2d, "Patty Burns," John McGrady, Sangamon.

CATTLE—Bull and five Cows or Heifers—1st prem., James N. Brown, Sangamon county; 2d, J. M. Hill, Macon county. Five head of Calves, male and female, under one year—1st prem., J. M. Hill; 2d, J. H. Pickrell, Macon.

Best Herd, not less than one Bull and five Calves, reared and owned by one individual in this State—1st prem., J. H. Pickrell.

SANITARY FAIR.

The Sanitary Fair, under the direction of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, has been a great success. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Singer each gave a sewing machine to the Fair, and they were promptly sold by ticket. G. W. Brown, of Galesburg, gave two corn planters, which promptly brought $300 into the Treasury. Many gave a rosette, and other owners of machines followed the example. The aggregate sum realized will be quite large.

The Champaign Sanitary Soldiers' Aid Society occupies the large dining hall, and yesterday they dined 2,800 persons. They will realize a very handsome sum during the week.

Major General Oglesby, Union candidate for Governor, was the lucky holder of the ticket which drew the Grover & Baker sewing machine, and Mrs. Varney, of Decatur, got the beautiful Wheeler & Wilson machine in the same way. A. G. Hodgen, of Vermillion, got the Wilcox & Gibbs sewer.

QUILT VOTE.

A bed quilt of rare workmanship was given to the Sanitary Fair, and it was agreed to put it up to vote upon, the voter paying 50 cents for the privilege of voting. Up to noon to-day the vote is, Lincoln, 235; McClellan, 56.

PREMIUMS.

FARM PRODUCTS.—This hall is much better filled than last year, though nothing like it should be. Best bushel white winter wheat, 1st premium to W. Frick, of Jonesboro, Ill.; 2d to Stillman Barber, Meimins, Ill. These were only entries of samples. Very fine red winter wheat, 1st premium to R. K. Lanndon. This is the only entry. Red spring wheat—nine entries—1st premium to E. P. Jones, from Insane Hospital farm, Jacksonville; 2d best, J. H. Moore, Decatur. Best rye, 1st premium to Stillman Barber, Meimins, Ill.; 2d best to M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, Ill. Oats—seven entries—1st premium to J. S. Pardee, of Rockford; 2d best to Frank Searle, of Hadley, Ill. Spring barley—1st premium to James Hart, of Harristown, Ill. No other entry. Best bushel white corn—six entries—1st premium to J. H. Moore, of Decatur; 2d best to [illegible] Anderson, of Decatur. Best bushel Yellow Corn, four entries—1st prize Wm. Sanders Harristown; 2d prize to J. Spangler, Decatur. Best Corn on stalk, 1st prize, W. Sanger Harristown; 2d prize, A. A. Booker, Decatur. Best bushel Timothy seed, 1st prize $5.00, Stillman Barber, Meimins, Ill. Only one variety. Best bushel Clover seed, 1st premium, Chas. V. Rosental, Stephenson Co.—no other entry. Best bushel early Irish Potatoes, six entries—1st premium, M. L. Dunlap, Champaign; 2d best, Dr. H. Shroeder, Bloomington. Best bushel late Irish Potatoes; 1st premium, B. N. Davis, Belleville; 2d best, Dr. H. Shroeder. Sweet Potatoes; 1st premium, J. A. Carpenter, South Pass, Union County, Ill. Onions; 1st, S. Wilber, Kankakee Co., two entries. Beets; 1st, Nancy Warner. Best 12 stalks Celery; 1st, Insane Hospital, Jacksonville. Best six heads Cabbage; 1st Susannah Tait, Decatur; 2d best, Dr. Shroeder, Bloomington. One half bushel best Tomatoes; 1st prize, J. P. Schook, Decatur. Best Black Lima Beans—1st, G. W. Picott, Decatur; 2d best, Anna M. M. Garvin, Decatur. Best and greatest variety of Garden Seeds—$5.00—S. Wilber, Menonee. Best lot Pumkins—1st, Nathan Barndon, Decatur. Best and greatest variety of Vegetables by one person—1st premium, C. P. Jones, Insane Hospital; 2d best, S. Wilber. Best and greatest variety of Garden Seeds—1st, $5.00, S. Wilber—no competition. Best ten pounds of Tobacco—1st, G. W. Pyatt, Decatur.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

The afternoon sport opened with a trot for $300, Citizens' purse, best three in five. There were but two entries—1st, "Nabocilsh," by J. H. Conlish; 2d, "Lady Turner," by J. Turner. "Nabocilsh" won 1st and 2d heats, "Lady Turner" 3d, 4th and 5th. Time: 2:30, 2:29½, 2:28, 2:35, 2:40. The race was jockey all over, and many of the greenhorns who were induced to go their whole pile on Nabocilsh, on account of his easy success in the first two heats, found themselves cleaned out by the knowing ones. The sufferers have learned a lesson that will be useful in the future.

The exhibition of carriage horses followed. Best span of carriage mares, 1st premium, R. E. Deyo, Lee county; 2d premium, G. W. Long, Christian county. In this ring was exhibited a span of black mares, which in point of style and beauty, we never saw excelled. Lady Florence is owned by A. J. T. Provost, of Quincy, and Julia Singleton owned by Thomas G. Adams, of Mount Sterling. The span is valued at $4,000. "Lady Florence" is of the Ethan Allen stock, "Julia Singleton" of Silver Heels. Best span of carriage geldings over three years—1st premium, E. S. Boynington, Adams county; 2d premium, J. R. Peck, Christian county. Single geldings in harness—1st commendation, "Young Dick," R. D. Foltz, Atlanta; 2d premium, A. W. Turner, Logan county.

SHEEP—French Merinos, buck over 2 years—1st, "King Phillip," C. H. Rosentiel, Stephenson; 2d, W. D. Bents, Ky. Best buck under 2 years—1st, C. H. Rosentiel; 2d, H. G. Bander, Winnebago. Buck lamb under 1 year—1st, C. H. Rosentiel. Pen of three ewes over 2 years—1st, C. H. Rosentiel; 2d, P. G. Bander. Pen of three ewes under 2 years—1st, C. H. Rosentiel. Pen of three ewe lambs—1st, C. H. Rosentiel. Long wool sheep—Buck over 2 years—1st, P. G. Bander, Winnebago; 2d, E. Stes, Sangamon. Best buck under 2 years—1st, P. G. Bander; 2d, D. D. Allen, Macon Co. Buck lamb under 1 year—1st, E. Stes; 2d, D. L. Allen. Pen of 3 ewes over 2 years, 1st, P. G. Bander; 2d, D. L. Allen. Pen of ewes under two years—1st, C. L. Pate, Catlin; 2d, P. G. Bander. Pen 3 Ewe Lambs—1st, D. L. Allen; 2d, P. G. Bander. Middle Wooled Buck over two years—1st, J. N. Brown, Sangamon; 2d, E. F. Stes, Sangamon. Buck under two years—1st, J. N. Brown; 2d, E. F. Stes. Buck Lamb under 1 year—1st, S. H. Pickrell; 2d, C. H. Rosentiel. Pen of Ewes over 2 years—1st, J. N. Brown; 2d, J. H. Pickrell. Pen of Ewe Lambs under 1 year—1st, Rosentiel; 2d, J. H. Pickrell. Sweepstakes—Lot of Sheep of any age, not less than 1 buck and 9 ewes—1st prem., C. H. Smith, Ney; 2d, C. S. Spencer, Danville.

FLOWERS, SOWERS, ROLLERS AND CULTIVATORS.

Two-horse plow for general purposes—silver medal to John Dumont, Lee county; commendation, John Deere, Moline. Two-horse plow for sod or turf—silver medal to John Deere. Gang plow—silver medal to J. F. & W. L. Black, Lancaster; commendation, E. Lewis, Kankakee. Jacob L. Kunk, Nashville. One-horse double or treble shovel plow—silver medal to John Deere, Moline. Trench plow—silver medal to J. T. & W. L. Black. Two-horse wide pendent cultivator—silver medal to Furst & Bradley, Chicago.

The Committee find so many excellent machines of this class that it is extremely difficult to make a distinction. With a few exceptions all the two horse cultivators exhibited, showed great excellence in construction, and did good work in the field. Silver medal to D. C. Denton, Tazewell county; grain drill, silver medal, M. Kinsely & Co., Dayton, Ohio; broadcast grain sower, silver medal, to Gall, Tracy & Co., Sterling; two horse corn planter, silver medal, Geo. J. Bergen, Galesburg. Reapers—Premium recommended to Emerson & Co., Rockford, and high commendation to M. Kinsely & Co. broadcast seed sower and combined grain drill and seed sower; Valentine Felker, Decatur; patent plow holder; J. H. Hower, self raker and mower and a single mower; Emerson & Co., grain binder; Barber & Hawley, harvester; Wm. M. Mason, corn and cane harvester; Charles Foster, Rockford, sulky and plow.

The receipts at the fair to-day were $4,092. This is largely in excess of last year.

☞ It is said that Ben. Wood has suddenly become enamored of the song of "Ben Bolt," and the terrified Democracy is now singing vociferously "O don't you remember the Letter, Ben Bolt."

THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Translated from the French of Roland Bauchery, by Charles Dawson Shanly.

[From the New York Weekly Ledger.]

It was near the close of the summer season as two young swells, belonging to the type of the man about town, in the ring of which there may be detected a slight alloy of the professional gamester, were on their return from Spa to Paris by way of Brussels. I violate no confidence when I introduce them to the reader as Leonce D'Artois and Henry De Lisle, sporting young gentlemen of some natural sagacity, and service of experience to a great extent. They possessed (or fancied they possessed) the happy art of reading human nature at sight—a sort of clairvoyance which sometimes led them to bully when they thought it safe to do so, and to garnish their conversation with such hints as they thought calculated to convey a sense of their importance and dazzle the unsophisticated mind. As for income, these exquisite young swells had none to speak of through any legitimate channel, notwithstanding which they contrived to live at the rate of sixty thousand francs a year, between them.

Yawning and stretching their limbs listlessly upon the cushions of the first class car of which they were the sole occupants, the only words exchanged between them for the last hour were interjectional, and bore uncomplimentary reference to railroad traveling considered simply as a pastime. It was a relief to them, then, on arriving at the Valenciennes station, to see a third traveler enter the car. The new comer was a tall and rather gawky young man, of some four or five and twenty years old. He was a fresh complexioned, not to say sunburnt youth, dressed in full evening costume, and carrying a light overcoat on his arm, and he was further provided with a large traveling bag. The two travelers, having made a rapid survey of his person, exchanged glances with each other. This the new comer did not fail to observe, though he showed no sign of doing so. He removed his hat politely, and then, having seated himself, replaced it very much on the back of his head, thus enhancing upon his features the broad expression of content so often to be observed among people of the rustic sort.

Telegraphic signals, by means of the elbows, passed between the two travelers, the meaning of which amounted to—"We are going to have some fun, now." The new comer said nothing. He sat with his hands spread out upon his knees, the radiant good humor of his countenance expressing such self-satisfaction that the two travelers had some difficulty in repressing an inclination to laugh. At last Leonce opened the conversation by asking him whether they were to have the pleasure of his company all the way to Paris.

"Yes, sir," replied the stranger. "I am going to see that wonderful city for the first time, though I assure you it cost me a struggle before I could make up my mind to take such a step. My dear father was unwilling that I should leave home until I attained the age of twenty five years, and so for my excellent mother, she would never have allowed me to go at all could she have helped it. But luckily for me, I have had the management of my own affairs for the last four years, and so I have made up my mind to see the world a little."

"Good!" said Henri; "suppose we waive ceremony then, and introduce ourselves—this is the Count D'Artois, and I am the Baron De Lisle—."

"And I," rejoined the stranger, "am the Chevalier Armand de Vasleni."

"By my word, chevalier," said Leonce, "you are rather in luck as it happens. We two are regular denizens of Paris, whither we are returning after an absence of six months, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to guide you through that wonderful labyrinth of human life: what say you Henri?"

"I second your motion count. 'Tis one of those little services that ought to be looked upon as obligations between gentlemen—more especially in the case of such an agreeable companion as the chevalier appears to be."

"Gentlemen," said Armand, as a large smile of pleasure distributed itself over his features, "you are really too good, and yet, will you allow me to say that I do not think your kindness altogether misplaced. My good mother, who has a great reputation for sagacity in our part of the country, used often say to me, 'My dear Armand, with your natural advantages and excellent education, you are destined to have a great success in the world—that is, if you do not plunge into its vortex too early in life.'"

"How interesting!" exclaimed Henry; "that indeed, proves your excellent mamma to possess a profound instinct for character. But it is near 11 o'clock now, and we shall arrive at Paris before noon. Suppose we take a carriage when we get there, and go together to breakfast at the Cafe Anglais?—we shall have a jolly time of it."

"Agreed!" cried Armand, "I am yours, body and soul. My poor, dear mother!—how uneasy she was lest I might fall into bad company. I wish to goodness she would only see me now!"

II.

It was about noon as Armand and his new friends entered a well appointed hackney carriage, driven by a portly coachman, and provided with a couple of footmen in tawdry liveries and gloves that had probably once been white. In ten minutes they arrived at the Boulevard des Italiens, and entering the Cafe Anglais, engaged one of the small private rooms, Leonce and Henri undertook to manage the bill of fare, and no professors of the gastronomic art could have displayed more science than they did in their selections. The liqueurs were of the most delicious aroma. Dishes of the most perfect cookery followed each other at the proper intervals, and the wines were of the choicest vintage without regard to expense. Every now and then Armand would go into ecstacies over some new delicacy. In fact, his admiration had no bounds. It was fairy land, he said, and nothing like it had ever been heard off at the old chateau of Blstais, where he had passed his life until within the last few hours.

"Go in, old fellow!" said Leonce; "there's nothing like making up for lost time you know."

But the advice was unnecessary, for the young chevalier indulged his appetite to its utmost capacity, nor was he by any means backward with regard to the wine. The rustic simplicity that first attracted the attention of his obliging companions never deserted him though. His reference to his dear father and good mother were frequent and gushing, and their opinions upon things in general were quoted by him with fond and filial respect.

"Yes!" cried Henri, laughingly—"your dear father and good mother are entitled to all consideration, but you seem to be getting along pretty well in spite of their counsels."

"Ay, aye!" returned the chevalier. "I know what I'm about—it'll be all right by and by. Drink's the word now, drink!" and he tossed off another bumper of champagne.

It was now near six o'clock, and the Count D'Artoise suggested that it was time for them to repair to some place of amusement.

"It's an opera night," remarked the baron "suppose we send and engage a private box. Waiter! the bill."

The bill was brought, but while the waiter was presenting it, the count and the baron affected to be occupied in a little private conversation. The young chevalier took no notice of this, however, but, drawing from his pocket-book a bill for five hundred francs, he flung it to the waiter, saying: "Secure us a box at the opera out of that and keep the change."

This was princely, indeed, and it appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the two friends.

"The pigeon is a full-feathered one," whispered Henri.

"He'll pluck all the better for that," replied Leonce, in the same tone.

"Now, then, gentlemen," cried Armand, "don't you think we had better go: It's nearly eight o'clock."

"But how can we go to the opera without glasses?" said Leonce; "and it would be nine o'clock before we get ours from our lodgings."

"Can't we buy some on our way?" suggested the chevalier, in his most insinuating voice "Surely, we can find an optician somewhere."

"There are plenty in the Palais Royal," said Henri.

Jumping into the carriage, they drove to the Palais Royal and entered a brilliantly lighted shop, where in a moment a dozen or so of the most expensive opera glasses were laid out for them to examine. They seized one each; the count and baron making a great display of trying theirs upon a variety of objects, while the chevalier quietly handed over to the shopman the price of the three amounting to four hundred and fifty francs.

"Isn't this splendid?" whispered Leonce to Henri, as they returned to the carriage—"it is about the finest thing in all my experience!"

III

At the opera the young chevalier was not quite so demonstrative as his companions expected. He appeared to be a little moved, certainly, by the ravishing sounds of the music, and now and then the little form of some beautiful ballet-girl extracted from him a note of admiration; but his enthusiasm was repressed, as if he wished to play the fool for the benefit of his two companions only. Under ordinary circumstances this might have been a sufficient hint to those gentlemen that they had mistaken their man. But they had gorged the bait now, and it would have been difficult to convince them but that fortune had thrown in their way one of the most magnificent idiots of the period, for the special purpose of being plundered by them—a mission which they made up their minds to accomplish with neatness and dispatch.

"How shall we spend the rest of the evening?" asked Leonce, as the last act of the opera was drawing to a close.

"This is a reception night with the charming Countess Deliska, is it not?" rejoined Henri. "A lovely widow of our acquaintance, Chevalier, who will be delighted to know you."

"I am in your hands, gentlemen," said Armand, "and bound to follow your lead; besides which I declare my allegiance to all countesses, viscountesses, and baronesses, whatever, provided that they are only young and pretty."

"What a gay Lothario!" exclaimed Henri with a merry laugh.

"Oh, you don't half know me yet," returned Armand. "Because I lived in the chateau of Blstais, that's no reason why I should never have seen life except through a chink in the wall."

"By no means," said Leonce: "it's easy to see that there's nothing verdant about you."

"I believe you," rejoined Armand, "and see if the ladies won't say so, too. Now let's be off—the curtain is going to fall."

The two friends were a little surprised at this last remark from one who was visiting the opera for the first time. But as the young chevalier still showed his provincial candor to appear from time to time, they did not give themselves any uneasiness on this account.

"Drive to the Countess Deliska's," said Leonce, when they were seated in the carriage that waited for them.

"'Tis hardly twelve o'clock yet," remarked the baron, "and supper is not served at the Deliska's until one. You shall see the prettiest women in Paris there, chevalier—and then, such music, and such dancing! Are you fond of dancing?"

"I dance a little," replied Armand. "We are not such clodhoppers at the chateau of Blstais as you might suppose."

"Good! You shall be the lion of the evening then."

Away they rattled over the pavements, until they arrived at their destination, where Armand was presented in due form to the Countess Deliska, who gave him a most gracious reception. The feminine element was rather in the ascendant in the rooms, and pretty faces were decidedly in the majority. The music played at intervals, and quadrilles were formed, which presently gave way to the more lively dances, such as polkas and redowas.

"Do you dance the *soliska*?" asked Leonce of the young chevalier.

"The *soliska*? I never heard of it before."

"That is unlucky; the countess loves it to distraction, and I said just now that you would dance it with her."

"The deuce you did? What am I to do now?"

"The dance is by no means a difficult one It is performed on one foot."

"On one foot?"

"Exactly. You tie up the one foot to your waist behind, with your pocket handkerchief and dance upon the other. The dance possesses a quaint charm of its own."

"And the Countess would really like me to dance it with her?"

"That she would! Indeed, she will be greatly disappointed should you decline."

"Very well, count. Tie up my left foot so. Tighter—tighter—don't be afraid of squeezing me too hard. The countess will be delighted you say, and I am ready to do anything to please so charming a person. Pull away—there now!—I feel as though I was going to fly."

The dancers had paused, and the music was silent now, and all the guests were crowding round to see the count strapping up the young provincial gentlemen's left leg to the small of his back. But the young chevalier did not seem to be in the least disturbed at thus becoming a target for all eyes. He kissed his hand gaily to the laughing throng, and nearly lost his equilibrium in the effort. When he was securely tied, Leonce and Henri led him up the countess of the evening—an old acquaintance of theirs—who entered readily into the joke, and gave her hand graciously to the chevalier.

The scene that followed I do not feel myself competent to describe. A favorite polka was thundered furiously out by the musicians, while the chevalier, hopping about on one foot, dragged his partner by both hands in every direction, each leap made by him seeming to jeopardize the stability of the floor.

"Ladies and gentlemen," cried Henri, "this is the *soliska*. It is a dance containing entirely new effects, and a very charming one, I give my honor!"

By this time the chevalier was in profuse perspiration, the rivulets that meandered down his face finding their way even to the floor; while the partner, half suffocated, with laughter, threw herself upon a sofa. He did not relax his efforts, however, but continued his performance with a vigorous air, as though he meant to impress the *soliska* with great distinctness on the minds of the beholders. At last he stopped, and wrenching away the handkerchief with which his left leg was bound up, saluted the assembly with the air of a conqueror. By this time the guests were beginning to group themselves round the tables where the play was gone.

"Do you play chevalier?" asked Henri.

"As well as I dance. Don't imagine I'm such a rustic as I look. But as we are not likely to get out of this before the broad day light, I don't see the use of keeping our horses and men shivering out in the cold. I'll go down and dismiss them."

And as soon as he reached the foot of the stairs, he took a note book from his pocket and tearing out a leaf of it, penciled a few words thereon; then, having folded the paper he wrote an address upon it, and having paid the coachman and footman liberally, told them they might go.

"Here are three louis over and above" said he to the coachman, "for which I rely on you to have this note delivered at the address within an hour from now."

"It shall be there in ten minutes," said the coachman; and whipping his horses, he disappeared in the gloom.

The chevalier remounted the stairs, upon which he met a young girl coming down, who said to him as she passed, "Monsieur Armand, do not enter that den again. The men who brought you here are thieves."

"I am pretty well aware of that already," said Armand; "but to whom am I indebted for this warning?" and as he spoke he drew closer to the young girl.

"Genevieve!" cried he; "my first love!—and in such a place as this. Poor child! how came you to be here?"

"Alas!" replied the young girl, "my story is a simple and sad one. I lost my mother a year ago, and, being of age, came in for my little fortune of twenty thousand francs. By an unhappy mischance I met with the person who calling herself the Countess Delinska, who had formerly been a school companion of mine. This woman launched me out upon a world of which I knew nothing, and where I was soon robbed of all my property. The rest of my story tells itself. But I have made a vow to remain no longer in this den. I am going to take refuge in a convent; and, indeed, I should have done so already but for want of the necessary means."

"How much money do you want to enable you to do this?"

"Three thousand francs: it is an immense sum."

"Poor child! Remain here until I am going away. Don't be frightened at anything that may take place and I think we may recover at least a part of the money out of which you have been cheated."

They returned to the rooms, where the chevalier took his seat at one of the gaming tables, placing before him a dozen bank bills of one thousand francs each, and on top of these a rouleau of gold, after the fashion of a paper weight.

IV

Fortune favored the play of the Chevalier de Vasleni for a while, but then he had successive runs of ill-luck, and by three o'clock in the morning he had lost four thousand francs to the Count D'Artois. Not for a single moment, however, did he allow his temper to get the better of him, maintaining throughout that remarkable expression of complacency and self content by which he had first attracted the polite attentions of his newly-acquired friends.

"It will turn out all right by and by," said the Countess Deliska, and the Baron De Lisle! who were betting against him. "Give me but five minutes more, and I'll win twice what I've lost in two hours. It was a favorite maxim with my good mother that a finished gentleman always knows how to hold his own at play."

So he went on losing with the greatest possible good humor; and, when five o'clock came, the last of the twelve bank bills placed on the table by him had followed the others into the pockets of his two friends. He wanted to play on, but the countess opposed this, remarking that it was very late, and that most of the guests had retired. And indeed the gaming table had been for some time deserted by all except three friends, the countess, Genevieve, and three or four ladies of strong gambling propensities, who seemed to be living on in the hope of some great turn of luck.

"Most charming countess," said Armand, flinging away his cards, "one quarter of an hour more is all I ask;" and with these words, he drew out his note-book and began to write.

"What are you about now, chevalier?" asked Leonce with a laugh.

"The simplest thing imaginable, sir—nothing but a few figures."

"Figures!" exclaimed Henri—"what disgusting objects!"

"That depends on the way you group them—eh, baron?"

"Come, now," said Leonce, "this is going too far, I should say."

"Not at all, my good sir—here is the result of my arithmetic. To breakfast for three and a box at the opera, five hundred livres."

"He, that's a good joke!" exclaimed the count.

"I should say it was," rejoined the chevalier—"but to business. Five hundred livres for a few dozens of Ostend oysters with accompaniments, a certain amount of noise, which some people call music, and a chaos of inverted ballet girls enough to afflict one with a chronic wry-neck."

"Come, count," said Henri, "suppose we take our leave; such jokes as this are in very bad taste."

"Wait a little, gentlemen," continued Armand—"I think I said five hundred livres Well add to that four hundred and fifty for the opera-glasses."

"Take your opera glasses," said the baron, "and let us go."

But the chevalier went cooly on with his arithmetic. "Five and four-fifty makes nine-fifty, add to which one hundred for the carriage, and we have one thousand and fifty, which divided between three makes three hundred and fifty livres each, leaving on you just seven hundred and fifty in my debt."

"Come away, count," reiterated Henri—"I am beginning to feel unwell."

"To which," continued Armand, with the same imperturbable coolness, "let us add, if you please, interest at five per cent. Nobody ought to lend money for less than that, as my dear father says—and he ought to know, because he did some banking business in his younger days, though merely as an amusement, of course. Well, that brings the amount up to seven hundred and thirty-five livres, exclusive of the commission, the rate of which should be in proportion to the business capacity of the broker. I've heard my dear father say so often, and I will not have a dictum of his disputed upon any account. For commission, then, suppose we say twenty-five thousand livres. It is the very lowest value you can put upon a man who has enjoyed the honor of your friendship for the last twenty-four hours, and it will make no great deduction, after all, from the gold and bills with which you stuffed your pockets at Spa.

"And now, my noble friends, I will let you into a little secret. I went to Spa and threw myself upon your tracks for the purpose of compelling you to disgorge the money out of which you swindled my brother six months ago. I travelled second class until we arrived at Valenciennes, where I got into the same car with you."

The two sharpers yelled with rage.

"Dolt!" shouted Leonce, "you shall give me satisfaction for this!"

"With the greatest of pleasure. Indeed, I anticipated a meeting, and secured the services of a friend, who awaits me below. We shall make a double duel of it. He is a skilful fencer—a light hearted fellow who has been thinking to kill somebody ever since he was swindled out of twelve thousand francs by a couple sharpers six months ago."

The two gamblers exchanged looks with each other, and turned rather pale.

"Yes," continued the chevalier, "he will fight like a lion, you may depend upon it—unless, indeed, the four police officers whom he is accompanied object."

"Police officers!" echoed the baron, turning yet paler, and shaking like a leaf.

"Yes; he is rather eccentric, and ever since the little transaction to which I have alluded to he has been keeping a bright look out for the sharpers who robbed him, and always has assistants at hand to prevent them from escaping. You can see them from the window."

The self-styled "baron" and "count" approached the window, and as it was now broad daylight, they could plainly distinguish the uniform of the policemen in a carriage at the door.

"It's a trap," whispered Leonce to his accomplice, "and I see we have got caught in it." Then raising his voice to a bullying pitch, he added: "The man must be insane; let us give him his money and leave to others the charge of conveying him to a lunatic asylum."

"Be it so, then," rejoined Henri; "but we have not won twenty-five thousand from him."

"Twenty-five thousand with interest," said Armand "I insist upon the interest, out of respect to the financial maxims of my dear father. And then, you know, we must give something to the girl."

"The girl!" exclaimed one of the sharpers, "that's a polite expression."

"Well, perhaps it is a little provincial," said Armand. "I meant to speak of poor Genevieve here, who only asks for the modest sum of three thousand francs out of the amount you have robbed her of, to enable her to take refuge in a convent where she can do penance for her own sins and for yours. Come hither, poor child—the hour of restitution is at hand."

"Let us discuss the question, sir," muttered Henri, who was the more resolute of the two sharpers. "You have officers at the door as we see. Supposing we accede to your demand, how can we be assured of being allowed to depart in safety?"

"You may take my word for that," replied Armand. "Think a moment besides, and you will see that you are only risking a part to save the rest. But the officers are growing impatient—two of them have got out of the carriage."

There was no time to hesitate now; nothing was left for the sharpers but to put the best face on the business. They counted out the sum demanded, and Armand handed over three thousand francs to Genevieve, who burst into tears of gratitude and went her way, protesting that she would never be seen in the gay world again.

"And now, gentlemen," said Armand, addressing the sharpers in the same civil tone of politeness maintained by him throughout, "I think you will agree with me that, on this particular occasion, you have awakened the wrong passenger, and that the lesson suggested to you by that individual is worth what you have paid for it;" with which he wished them a very good morning, and walked down stairs.

It was his brother who waited for him in the carriage at the door. Having thanked the officers for their services, they formally withdrew their charges against the sharpers and drove away.

On the day following, poor Genevieve found an asylum with the Sisters of Mercy, there to expiate the crimes of those who had wrought her ruin.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The Great Union Rally at Vandalia Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VANDALIA, Fayette Co., Ill., Thursday, Sept. 15.

A lively time, politically and socially was had in this town to-day. The Copperheads were engaged in holding a Convention, and thinking that they were in the majority, proposed a public discussion of the popular questions of the day, a request that was gladly acceded to by the Union men of the place, who confident in the right armed themselves for victory.

The meeting was held in the large hall of the old State House, which was filled with people, young and old, men and women. William Bross of the Chicago TRIBUNE opened the discussion, in a speech of some three quarters of an hour in length, brimful of eloquence, patriotism and burning truths, which the Copperheads, as such, could not deny or gainsay. He charged the Democracy, under the "Old Public Functionary," with having divided the Government, and that the Democracy of to-day were in *favor of keeping* the division perfect and intact.

The copperhead luminary was an ex-preacher of the Methodist church, having resigned the Savior's Gospel of peace for that of the latter day Democracy. His character may at once be understood from the fact that he is now engaged in delivering political harangues of the deepest dye in behalf of the Belmont-Pendleton peace at any price party.

For the space of one hour and a half, he indulged in a long tirade full of copperhead sophistry, old jokes, and the irrepressible negro.

Mr. Bross closed the discussion in a speech of some length, in which he demolished the Rev. Copperhead's platform, and left him without a solitary plank to stand on. The people then followed with cheer after cheer for Abe and Andy, Dick, and the *Deacon*, and the brave boys in the army.

The fires of Unionism are burning brightly and fiercely—too much so for the cops—and from the indications exhibited at the meeting, it is safe to say that the people of Vandalia and Fayette county will leave no stone unturned to give a rousing majority for the Union this fall.

How the Soldiers Vote.

[From the Brooklyn Union.]

At a recent canvass in the First New York Dragoons, Col. Gibbs, the following result shows "how the army is for Little Mac:"

McClellan	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Camp Parole, Maryland:

A. Lincoln	[illegible]
McClellan	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

At Navy Hospital, Annapolis, Md.:

A. Lincoln	[illegible]
McClellan	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

At the Soldiers' Hospital, Annapolis:

A. Lincoln	[illegible]
McClellan	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Parole Camp	[illegible]
Navy Hospital (all officers)	[illegible]
Navy Hospital (soldiers)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
A. Lincoln	[illegible]
McClellan	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

McClellan, 1 in 8.

We receive the above votes from gentlemen direct from the localities named, and the letter from one who took the vote, and *there is no mistake about them*. The assertion that the army is for McClellan is all gammon. The soldiers know what they are about as well as we do, and they know the rebellion a great deal better.

An Attempt to Blow Up Fort Sumter.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 1.]

About 9 o'clock Sunday night a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings in this city, took place. Many supposed it to be a 300-pounder Parrott time fuse shell. It appears, however, that about 9 o'clock some musketry firing was heard at Fort Sumter. Upon examination, Capt Huguenin discovered that the firing was about two hundred yards from the fort, in the direction of Fort Johnson. The firing continued a few seconds only, when three Yankee barges were seen coming in toward the west face. Capt. Lewis, with a detachment of the 32d Georgia, mounted the parapet and opened a fire of small arms upon the parties, but had not fired more than one or two rounds before a tremendous explosion occurred about thirty feet from the west face of the fort, near the wharf. After the explosion the enemy were seen in rapid retreat toward Morris Island. Our men kept up the fire of small arms until the enemy had got entirely out of sight.

The Yankees it seems had floated down a torpedo from the direction of Fort Johnson. The torpedo exploded near the wharf of the fort. No damage was done to the works. The shock was distinctly perceptible all over the fort, and some of the officers on the southwest angle were knocked down.

We have heard of no other movement of importance. There was no change in the fleet.

A Gallant Soldier.

An army letter in the *New York Tribune* from Petersburg, Va., says:

Some of your readers will remember the case I mentioned from Deep Bottom, of a gallant young private, named Henry M Hardenburg, of the 39th Illinois regiment, having captured a stand of colors from the color sergeant of an Alabama regiment, on the 16th of August. Sergeant-Major Plimpton, of the 39th, informs me that this young man was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 28th ult., having been shot through the head by a rebel sharpshooter. The regiment has since received his appointment as "First Lieutenant in the 36th regiment U. S. colored troops, for gallant conduct in the fight of the 16th ult., near Richmond," by command of Major Gen. Butler. "But," as the sergeant major remarks, "the brave and heroic young soldier no longer heeds the calls to duty, and no rewards of earthly friends can reach him now. But such are the fortunes of war. The hearthstones of many a family are made desolate by just such blows as this."

SHOW UP THE COWARD.—The Machias (Me.) *Union* says that a Captain who lives in a neighboring town, whose vessel, a schooner worth $35,000, was burnt off Matinicus, by the Tallahassee, says while his vessel was burning, a Federal gunboat lay within sight during the whole transaction, and made no show of resistance to the Tallahassee, nor offer of aid to the crews of burning coasting vessels in that vicinity.

☞ *Wilkes' Spirit* for this week has a crushing article on McClellan, whom the editor knows as well as one man can know another. He says McClellan stands to-day bankrupted of his chances by the victory of Sherman, and by the popular repudiation of his party platform.

Cancer can be Cured.

Dr. Hebers, Cancer and Consumption [illegible] has located in the city of Quincy, Ill. [illegible] Cancers without pain or knife [illegible] chronic diseases and piles [illegible] or no pay.

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

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"Issues of the Campaign."

"SHALL THE NORTH VOTE FOR A DISUNION PEACE?"

Chicago Tribune Campaign Document, No. 2.

We have issued, and are now prepared to furnish, a sixteen page pamphlet entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace?" This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great National Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 30, 1864—The Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of a Federal Union of States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace in [illegible]—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—An official Declaration that the South will have Disunion or War—General Grant on the War—His Letter [illegible] E. B. Washburne—George H. Pendleton [illegible] Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of [illegible] the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton a [illegible] Rights' Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People [illegible] Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish [illegible]—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

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THE TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the late [illegible] Convention in this city, to which [illegible] a few extracts from the reports [illegible] Times, is having an immense circulation. [illegible] ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have [illegible]. It gives the essence of the treasonable [illegible] of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

and the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on [illegible] occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention [illegible] Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every voter.

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THE NEWS.

[illegible] military situation is promising and growing more cheering. Sheridan's [illegible] shines the brighter the more it is [illegible] up, and is received everywhere with [illegible] enthusiasm except in disunion [illegible]. The McClellanites and the other [illegible]ntry North and South look glum at [illegible] more than hint that another such [illegible] in Virginia will finish them. Our [illegible] boys in the army are jubilant with [illegible] burn to emulate the achievement. [illegible] little while and the disjointed timbers [illegible] Confederacy will be sent floating down [illegible] Stream of Time, making nothing but [illegible] history on the same point first exemplified [illegible] the fall of Satan, that rebellion is of [illegible] and must share the fate of its in[illegible]. We shall hear from Grant's boys [illegible]

[illegible] this: The Chicago rebel organ yesterday did not publish Gen. Sherman's letter to the rebel General Hood, which [illegible] it by the Associated Press, it did [illegible] to publish, with characteristic com[illegible] Hood's letter to Sherman. That is to [illegible] has space to second rebel assaults on [illegible] and our officers. To every rebel [illegible] lugubrious secesh falsehood, it has space, but will not publish a line [illegible] strengthen the cause of loyalty and [illegible] detriment of the rebels. This is [illegible]

[illegible] correspondence elsewhere published [illegible] the President and General Grant [illegible] forms a highly interesting page in the [illegible] of the war.

[illegible] loyal enthusiast offers a prize of $1000 [illegible] man who first raises the Stars and [illegible] over Richmond. He is wise to send [illegible] to Grant. They will be wanted by [illegible]

[illegible] Pennsylvania Central Railroad accident [illegible] a horrible affair. Quite a number [illegible] victims were burned to death in a [illegible] car beneath the ruins.

[illegible] third page we give the great speech [illegible] at Marion a few days since. [illegible] dispatches give us notes of loyal [illegible] yesterday at Elmwood, in Peoria [illegible] and Waukegan, and at Fort Wayne.

[illegible] rumor comes that Gen. Sherman has [illegible] overtures of peace to the rebels. Of [illegible] it is what he went South for. His [illegible] peace, and he will not fail to bring [illegible]

[illegible] rounding to, or checking headway [illegible] Lincoln craft has taken on board [illegible] and crew of the wrecked Cleveland, who are rescued in a damp and [illegible] condition. The lost Pathfinder [illegible] and John Cochrane follows. The [illegible] substance of their letters are given [illegible]

[illegible] New York State Fair is in operation [illegible]. The Iowa Fair is announced [illegible] to open on the 26th. The Indiana [illegible] takes place on October 3d.

[illegible] statement that Winter Davis and the [illegible] Emancipationists of Maryland do not [illegible] support the Baltimore ticket is [illegible] unfounded. Mr. Davis will support [illegible] as vigorously as Ben. Wade is now [illegible] our dispatch elsewhere is conclusive [illegible] this point.

[illegible] dispatch says citizens from Charleston [illegible] state that the Missouri militia, [illegible] attack from superior forces from [illegible] rebels, evacuated Bloomfield, Mo., [illegible] retired in the direction of Whitewater [illegible] It was reported at Charleston that [illegible] several thousand strong, had [illegible] the militia, and that a fight was [illegible] at Whitewater on Wednesday night. [illegible] excitement existed at Charleston, but [illegible] thought that any considerable [illegible] of rebels had been in that vicinity. [illegible] in a Missouri community to [illegible] at short notice.

[illegible] the importance of Atlanta—whatever [illegible] papers say to the contrary—it is a [illegible] loss to the Confederacy than Richmond. [illegible] Davis himself, in a speech to [illegible] of Atlanta, said: "Atlanta is [illegible] city from the North and West to [illegible] East. Its fall would open the way [illegible] Federal army to the Gulf on the one [illegible] Charleston on the other, and close up [illegible] granaries from which Lee's armies [illegible] fed. It would give them control [illegible] network of railways, and thus paralyze [illegible] efforts." Hood lately stated that [illegible] not lose Atlanta; if we do, the [illegible] is broken. For my part, I'll [illegible] man stands by me, even until [illegible] of the city run with our blood." [illegible] to the point, the only running [illegible] of Atlanta was done by Hood [illegible] rebels.

[illegible] recent appearances the draft will [illegible] this city early next week, and [illegible] men not yet forthcoming to fill [illegible] If anything is to be done to [illegible] there is no time to lose.

[illegible] has done a good thing if he [illegible] the rebels into removing our [illegible] boys from the horrid hole at [illegible]